

PROOF BY GERMANY.

PUBLISHES DOCUMENTS ON THE SPANISH WAR DISPUTE.

Shows Britain Took the Lead—Pamuncofo, It Is Claimed, Asked Powers to Send Joint Note to United States—Rejected by the Kaiser.

Never since the famous Sackville-West incident has there been such excitement among the diplomats in Washington as there has been lately. The great action of the German government to the fact that the British had taken the lead in the suggestion of intervention to prevent the United States from intervening in Spain in 1898 came from it and the nature of that response, totally eclipsed the sensation made by the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The two great actions in the alleged diplomatic intrigues of those days just before the war are still in Washington. They are Lord Pamuncofo and Herr von Holleben. It is the dispatch of the latter to Chancellor von Bülow, in which he intimates the German and cables that he disagrees with him, that the German government published as its proof that the Kaiser alone prevented intervention when England was urging it.

Germany's publication of the suggestion made by Lord Pamuncofo, British Ambassador at Washington, to the diplomatic representatives of the other powers, just before the outbreak of war, is a most interesting document. It is a pretty near plan of Germany and England in the attitude of calling each other liars. That is what it would amount to if the parties to the dispute were men instead of nations.

The friendship of America is a matter of great consequence at present, and likely to become more valuable in the near future, and England and Germany are both bidding fruitfully for it. England has taken great care to foster the belief that she stood by when the other powers would have stepped in to prevent our defeat of Spain, and our attitude in England's fight with the Boer republic. When that struggle came on it was said that only America stood between Great Britain and a European coalition that would have attempted to humiliate her.

Historical Events Reviewed.
While we were getting friendly and friendly with England, we were drifting into hostility toward Germany. In the first place, there was the irritation of Admiral Dewey by Admiral von Diederichs at Manila. Then there were trade troubles—tariff matters of which both America and Germany complained. Then came the existing matter of German supremacy in Brazil, where we feared she was building up a great colony with the ultimate purpose of challenging the Monroe doctrine, which was followed by the advance of German warships toward Venezuela and Panama—a move we matched by dispatching to the same waters a fleet of our own ships to see to it that the Spanish ships at Santiago.

There was not a war cloud on the political sky of the two nations, there was at least a very pronounced haze of the same character, and "Anglo-American alliance" became a favorite phrase with orators at dinners, both in America and England.

President Roosevelt appointed an envoy extraordinary to go to the coronation of King Edward VII. Just at this time the Emperor conceived the idea of sending his brother to America to attend the launching of his yacht, and sending with him an imperial present for the daughter of the President. At the same time his German Majesty came out with some flat-coated denials of any hostile purpose as to the Monroe doctrine, said he was not looking for conflict stations in the Western Hemisphere, and had no idea of buying the Danish West Indies if we objected in the least. In a day the war clouds began to gather.

Then it was that the English admiral received the old Spanish war controversy. It was given out that Lord Salisbury, ex-prime minister, had suggested that a strong note be sent to the United States urging a reason and protesting against her making war on Spain as an unprovoked act.

NINE DEAD IN BATTLE.
Kentucky posse and mountaineers have killed nine men.

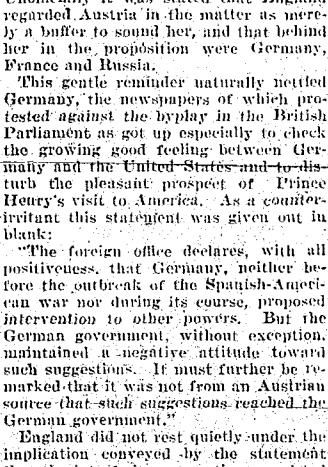
Ohio has adopted a new state flag.

ABE'S BIRTHDAY OBSERVED.
Memory of Lincoln honored throughout Ohio.

Talnage Near Death.
Talnage, who was among the passengers who had a narrow escape from death in a train smashup on the Mount system near Dupont, Ga.

Patrons those who advertise.

SECTION OF PATERSON, N. J., WHICH WAS DEVASTATED BY THE GREAT FIRE.



YOUNG ROOSEVELT BETTER.

Improvement in the Condition of the President's Son.
Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., young son of the President, who has been seriously ill at Groton, Mass., with double pneumonia, showed much improvement today.

Germany Makes Reversal.
The professor of history at the Berlin University was permitted to prepare and publish a recital of the intervention incidents, in which he plainly said that, after the failure of the first unsuccessful collective note, Lord Pamuncofo proposed a note in which the powers should declare America's armed intervention in Spain.

His royal highness Prince Victor Emmanuel of Savoy, Count of Turin, first cousin of the King of Italy, is coming to the United States once more.

It is reported from Rome that a love affair is the cause of this journey, and that the object of the royal devotion is a beautiful American heiress. Persons familiar with society both in this country and abroad, say that no other heiress can be intended than Miss Lena Morton, daughter of Hon. Levi P. Morton, ex-Governor of the State of New York.

Charles William Pearson, professor of English literature at Northwestern University for thirty years, has tendered his resignation, and the trustees of that institution have accepted it.

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Ohio has adopted a State flag which in the future will be seen waving from the tops of public buildings.

Through Illinois, the State where he laid the foundation of his fame, the observance of Lincoln's birthday was general. In Chicago closing of public offices, Board of Trade, Stock Exchange and school exercises, religious services and banquets marked the appreciation of the present generation of the martyred President.

Speaker L. Y. Sherman, of the Illinois House of Representatives was the chief orator at the Grand Army exercises in Memorial Hall. At night the Marquette Club heard panegyrics of Lincoln from such distinguished men as Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, Senator John J. McLaughlin and others, while the Lincoln Club listened to Gov. Yates, Senator Thurston and Congressman Foss.

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SPREAD OF SMALLPOX.

EPIDEMIC IS THE MOST SERIOUS IN MANY YEARS.

Reports Show the Disease to Be Raging All Over the World—Is Widely Prevalent in the Middle West—Health Officers Alarmed.

All over the world an epidemic of smallpox more serious than has occurred for years is raging. Medical experts no longer conceal their apprehension and assert that only by widespread unity of action can further contagion be avoided. Smallpox now is more prevalent than at any time for a dozen years. During 1901 there was an increase of 911 per cent in the number of cases in the ten States, of which Illinois is in the southern tier. Between Dec. 28, 1900, and Jan. 24, 1901, only 1,070 cases were reported from the territory. During the similar period which closed Jan. 24, 1902, 10,820 cases were reported.

The federal government's report with the opening of the present year show that smallpox has invaded twenty-three countries and every corner of the world. Germany has been held to be the best vaccinated country in the world, but even in Berlin three cases of smallpox have appeared. In London the situation this winter has been so serious that at one time it was feared the coronation would have to be postponed because of it.

That far the disease in the West and Northwest has been mild and the death rate has been low. The warning is now sounded that the disease may change at any time to the most virulent type. Already this change has come in the North Atlantic States, where the death rate has increased from 20 to 30 per cent.

Epidemic Is World-Wide.
In London where the disease is so prevalent that smallpox insurance has become popular, there were 3,723 cases between May 1, 1901, and Jan. 10, 1902, and 807 were under treatment on the latter date. The death rate there is 11 per cent among those vaccinated, 65 per cent in cases of doubtful vaccination and 504 per cent where there had been no vaccination at all.

Plague ships anchored fifteen miles from the Illinois and every county in the river to accommodate 300 patients are being erected.

Reports received from large cities in various sections of the United States show that the present smallpox epidemic is more severe than any which has visited this country since the first of the century. In New York, Commissioner Lederer's figures place the death rate at 23 per cent of those afflicted. In January there were 134 cases of smallpox, twenty-six of them being fatal. In Connecticut and New Jersey whole villages are swept by the disease, and it is widely prevalent in Pennsylvania.

Smallpox is prevalent, but not epidemic, in St. Louis, there being about 250 cases at present. Health Commissioner Starkloff of that city says the disease was brought there by soldiers returning from the Spanish-American war.

Of thirty Wisconsin towns, seven say that the disease has not appeared there or has been stamped out. Fourteen out of twenty-four cities and towns in Michigan claim either never to have been infected or to be free of contagion at present. In Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin, thirty-eight report that they are at present free from smallpox. Less than a dozen, however, state that they have not had cases during the winter. In nearly every instance there have been cases in the surrounding country districts.

Of twenty-five Iowa towns and cities, five report that they are free of the disease. Of thirty Wisconsin towns, seven say that the disease has not appeared there or has been stamped out. Fourteen out of twenty-four cities and towns in Michigan claim either never to have been infected or to be free of contagion at present.

Chicago officials, who visited there place the number from 400 to 700. Sioux City, Iowa, had 300 cases during the winter, but asserts that only six exist now. Other cities report from thirty-five to half a dozen or less. These reports show that the disease has gained a foothold in a wide belt.

Crusade Against the Plague.
The Chicago health department, headed by Commissioner Reynolds and Chief Medical Inspector Spaulding, is making a crusade against the disease. It aims to stamp out smallpox in a territory embracing 600,000 square miles and containing a population of 25,000,000 people. In the midst of this plan the medical and surgical staffs of seventeen hospitals entering Chicago have been enlisted. A campaign of education is to be inaugurated and every effort made to arouse authorities of negligent towns and cities from their apathy.

"Unless smallpox is checked," said Dr. Reynolds, "a panic of death may sweep the country. This is not a 'severe' statement. It is plain truth. The people should become aroused to the situation. This danger should and must be averted by the employment of every precaution in every infected district."

"If there is co-operation and determination the disease can be swept out of the middle West within thirty days. But if there is not widespread and united effort the disease will run from four to ten years."

"The disease in Illinois and the adjoining States may change to the most virulent type at any moment. No one can tell the type of disease changes or when it will change."

During the early period of the spread of the disease, the death rates in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York were 6.4, 1.7 and 17 per cent respectively. Had the same increase in the death rates of the disease been felt in the territory adjoining Chicago and Illinois there would have been 2,077 deaths from smallpox during the last six months of 1901. As it was there were 200 deaths.

Okla. City, O. T., has granted a franchise for a street car company to construct and operate a street car system there.

SMALL TOWNS SHOW GROWTH.

Census Figures of Decade Compared with Those of Decade Previous.

Director of the Census Bureau has given out a statement showing the growth of the small towns of the United States during the decade between 1890 and 1900, as compared with the previous decade. The statement is the result of compilation and careful study of the census figures by the experts of the bureau. It shows a general decrease in the number of persons deserting the country districts for the big cities. It also shows unparalleled prosperity in towns of 4,000 or less population. Going into detail, the statement declares that the country districts west of the Mississippi have lost more in population than between 1880 and 1890, Iowa, however, an exception. Illinois shows unusual growth.

Following is the census director's statement: "The increase of population in the States east of the Mississippi was 18.7 between 1880 and 1890 and 19.2 between 1890 and 1900. In the same area the increase in urban population, meaning thereby all places of more than 4,000 inhabitants, was 53.1 per cent between 1880 and 1890 and only 37.2 per cent between 1890 and 1900. Both of these statements could not be true unless the population of places having less than 4,000 inhabitants had been growing more rapidly in the last ten years than in the preceding decade. Such is the fact. Between 1880 and 1890 the population east of the Mississippi and excluding places of more than 4,000, increased 4.9 per cent, but between 1890 and 1900, 8.7 per cent.

It throws further light upon this increased prosperity of the small towns during the last ten years a study has been made by the census office of those counties which actually decreased in population at either decade, making allowance for changes in county boundaries.

Counties of this class are predominantly agricultural and usually have lost through migration to more favored localities the natural increase of their population by excess of births over deaths.

Between 1890 and 1900 the counties east of the Mississippi river which lost population extended over an area of 90,128 square miles. The figures show that in this part of the country an area almost as large as that of the small towns gained population between 1880 and 1890, but gained between 1890 and 1900. West of the Mississippi the changes were in the reverse direction—that is, the area losing population was slightly larger between 1890 and 1900 than it was between 1880 and 1890—334,892 square miles, as compared with 299,598 square miles. But in the country as a whole the area of counties losing population was over 30,000 square miles less in the last decade than it was between 1880 and 1890.

Further analysis shows that a gain of population in the last decade was reported from every county of Minnesota and North Dakota, and every county but one of Iowa. In South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, on the contrary, there were large areas, mostly in the western part and sparsely settled, for which a decrease of population was reported. The tide of migration in 1890 had pushed up the slopes of the great plains farther than the conditions warranted and in the last decade the war has been receding, depleting these areas and filling up the rural counties of such States as Iowa and Illinois.

"In Iowa the per cent of area losing population fell from 27 between 1880 and 1890 to 1.6 between 1890 and 1900. In Illinois it fell from 28.4 to 4.5. In other words, over about a quarter of each of the two States the population decreased between 1880 and 1890 only to increase in the last ten years."

OFFICIAL LOOTS A BANK.

Vice President of Detroit Institution Causes Its Ruin.

The City Savings Bank of Detroit, with deposits of \$3,200,000, is insolvent and in the hands of State Bank Commissioner George L. Maltz, because its vice president, Frank C. Andrews, has stolen the bank's account, \$204,000, over the bank's \$214,000 more, and in addition has outstanding certified checks against the institution for \$662,000. Mr. Andrews was arrested on a warrant charging him with "Willfully, fraudulently and knowingly" securing from the bank without security and without the knowledge of the other directors a sum exceeding \$1,000,000.

The most remarkable operations which resulted in the wrecking of the bank have all taken place within the last six weeks. Mr. Andrews is a man of 30, who made a million dollars by speculation in a few years, and who now has lost his fortune, ruined his reputation and caused great losses to hundreds of poor people by the same methods which gave him wealth before.

Vice-President Andrews made use of his influence over the cashier, Henry O. Andrews, who is no relative of his, to carry out his plans. What he did was entirely outside of the knowledge of any of the other directors, and when they discovered the facts they at once began the investigation which resulted in the closing of the bank.

Andrews was born on a farm in Macomb County, Michigan. When he was 10 he went to Detroit with a capital of \$5, and of this he owed \$3.75, so that all he could call his own was \$1.25. He became a clerk in a real estate office, and his shrewdness and business ability soon attracted attention. Nobody seems to know when he got the capital for the first deal, but it was a long time before he had put through some big deals on his own account and cleaned up a small fortune. He then became a partner of his employer, and in 1890 started a series of bold real estate operations that gave the firm big profits and Andrews a reputation of being the cleverest real estate man in Detroit.

From real estate speculation to stock speculation was but a short step, and before long Andrews had started Detroit with the fortune he was piling up. His plan was to take quick returns, and also to buy when the public was selling, and then sell when the public began to buy in much higher prices. He became a heavy investor in street railroad schemes two years ago and sold three interurban lines to the Everett-Moore syndicate.

Immersion in salt water is said to make wood harder and more durable.

AMERICAN GIRL MAY WED A PRINCE.

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The report is only dated by the Morton family, but it is evident that the affair is at a stage where no definite announcement can be made. She is a beauty and an heiress.—Cincinnati Post.

PEARSON STEPS OUT.

Resigns from University and Quits Methodist Church.

Charles William Pearson, professor of English literature at Northwestern University for thirty years, has tendered his resignation, and the trustees of that institution have accepted it.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Pastor, Howard Goldie. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting, 10 a. m. Sabbath school, 12 m. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Junior League, 3:45 p. m. Tuesday, Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Sunday, 8 a. m. 10 o'clock and 2 p. m. 4:30 p. m. every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Becker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month. Rev. F. G. Goodhue.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 380, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evenings on or before the full of the moon. JOHN J. COVENTRY, W. M.

J. F. HUN, Secretary.

MAJIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. DELVANA SMITH, Post Com.

CHARLES INGERSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 107, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. F. BERNHART, President.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 114—Meets every third Tuesday in each month. A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. F., No. 137—Meets every Tuesday evening. F. W. WARREN, N. G.

M. E. SIMPSON, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Light Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evening at W. R. C. hall. P. L. BOWMAN, Captain.

W. M. POST, Adjutant.

GRAYLING TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102—Meets every Saturday evening. J. J. COLAN, Com.

T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon.

Mrs. JOHN LEWIS, W. M.

MISS DITA COVENTRY, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. L. SPARKS, C. R.

P. MATSON, P. S.

CRAWFORD FIVE, No. 690, L. O. T. M.—Meets first and third Friday of each month.

Mrs. MAUDE MALANFANT, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month.

M. HANSON, K. of P. S.

C. C. WESCOTT, C. C.

CARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R., meet the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. MARILDA SMITH, President.

EDNA WAINWRIGHT, Secretary.

MOTHERS' & TEACHERS' SOCIETY meet in the school room every alternate Thursday at 3:30 p. m.

Mrs. H. J. OSBORN, Sec. Mrs. W. J. HOOPER, President.

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O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary.

Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford County.

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GRAYLING, MICH.

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ROCK WRECKS TRAIN.

GREAT BOULDER KILLS AND INJURES MANY MEN.

Falls Down Steep Cliff Upon Track
Right Ahead of Moving Train—
Philadelphia Judge Makes Decision
Upon a Much-Disputed Question.

Fifty-four railway employees sat on a slowly moving train and watched an enormous rock weighing at least fifteen tons roll down the steep side of a high cliff which the train was passing. At the moment the great boulder fell with terrific force upon the railway immediately ahead of the caboose as the train was being backed toward its destination. There was no time to reverse the engine or apply the brakes. The caboose was hurled against the immovable rock and the collision killed seven workmen and injured probably twenty others seriously. The caboose, filled with men, was smashed to atoms. Immediately back of the caboose were three cars filled with sand, on top of which sat other workmen. These made a quick jump when it was seen that a wreck was unavoidable. But the sand cars were shoved into the caboose and against the boulder. They were crushed to pieces and the sand was dumped in big piles over the men. The wreck occurred on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, twenty miles west of Little Rock, Ark. Many of the workmen of the wrecked train were negroes.

NO LAW AGAINST SUICIDE.

Philadelphia Judge Rules Attempted Suicide Is Not an Offense.
Herbert Wright was before Judge Arnold in Philadelphia, charged with taking laudanum with suicidal intent. Wright pleaded "guilty to attempted suicide, but not with intent to kill myself," and subsequently entered a general plea of guilty and was discharged. In commenting on the matter, Judge Arnold said that he doubted if there was such an offense in that state or county as attempted suicide. The law emanated from countries where there were kings and emperors who adopted the theory that it was wrong for a man to kill himself and thus reduce the number of the king's subjects. The judge added that a man's life belonged to himself and his Creator and he did not know that the man had not the right to kill himself if he so desired.

CAPITAL STOCK OF \$900,000,000.

Company to Construct Abattoirs and Deal in Meat Incorporated.
The Northwestern Industrial Company, with a capital of \$900,000,000, to construct abattoirs, to handle all kinds of meat products and, buy the same, was incorporated at Pierre, S. D. The offices are at Pierre and New York City, and the incorporators are Thomas B. Besant and Mortimer Metzger of New York and Oscar Nelson of Pierre. The directors are George H. Thayer, Boston; Samuel A. Hubbard, New York; Samuel L. Chamberlain, Horace Winans and Edward D. Street, New York.

Two Killed in Elevators.

Two men met death in elevator accidents in Cincinnati the other day. Edward Bolan, night fireman in the Lincoln Court Inn building, was caught between the bottom of the cab and the floor and crushed to death. John C. Sloan, a book distributor at the public library, fell down the elevator shaft at the library from the third floor to the basement and was instantly killed.

Veteran, Convicted of Murder.

In Sandusky, Ohio, David Wingot was convicted of murder in the first degree for killing Fred Blanche, a well-to-do vintner. This was his third trial. He was twice convicted and sentenced to be electrocuted, and he will again be condemned to death. Wingot is a veteran of the Civil War and strenuous efforts have been made to save him from the chair.

Last of Liberty's Light.

Liberty's torch is to be put out. The lofty light in the hand of the bronze goddess, standing on Bedloe Island, in upper New York bay, which has been allowed to grow dimmer steadily since Bartholdi gave the magnificent statue to the United States, is to be extinguished forever about March 1.

Shoots and Kills Bachelor.

A. G. Topper, an eccentric bachelor, was shot and killed by Ernest Stringer at Topper's farm, three miles northeast of Monett, Mo. Young Stringer's mother was a witness of the shooting. Topper had promised to marry Mrs. Stringer, but had postponed the event several times.

Wreck Near Horseshoe Curve.

Three men killed, four probably fatally and two seriously injured, one freight train a complete wreck and another nearly so are the results of an accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad at the sharp grade a few miles above the Horseshoe Curve, Altoona, Pa.

Trip in Airship Ends in the Sea.

Santos-Dumont, the aeronaut, met with disaster at Monaca, and had a narrow escape from death. His airship is a tattered wreck, while his motor lies at the bottom of the bay of Monaca.

Butler Robbed Helen Gould.

Helen Gould's home in New York was robbed by her second butler, John O'Neill, of many valuable articles. The man has confessed.

Tries to Cheat Gallows.

Andrew Tupper, sentenced to hang at Alaska, Minn., tried to commit suicide three times, once by breaking a lamp chimney and cutting himself with a piece of the glass, another time by pricking himself with a pin and a third time by hanging himself with his suspenders.

Two of Fishing Crew Drowned.

The Gloucester, Mass., haddock fishing schooner, Elsie M. Smith, has been wrecked on Cape Cod. Two members of the crew were drowned and sixteen were saved in the breeches buoy.

Old Bridgecrosser a Suicide.

John M. Bino of Larue, Ohio, was found hanging to a belmast at his home, having strangled himself to death. Two weeks ago Bino, who was 73 years old, and Clementine Drake, aged 63 years, were married. No cause for the suicide has been found.

Five Hurt at Grade Crossing.

A Superior street motor car in Cleveland dashed into a freight train going at full speed at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh grade crossing on Superior street. Five men were hurt, three of whom were policemen. The men are not believed to be dangerously hurt.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

ECCENTRIC LEAVES FORTUNE.

New York Miser Bequeaths \$100,000 to Nonexpectant Friends.
William Augustus Tyler, known as an eccentric character, died a few days ago and a will was found which disposed of property amounting to nearly \$100,000 to persons in various cities of the United States. Tyler was of a frugal disposition and though 82 years old enjoyed the best of health until quite recently, when without an overcoat or adequate protection he walked from his home to his place of business, a distance of five miles, and back through a blizzard, contracting pneumonia, which proved fatal. The will which was offered for probate, after providing handsomely for his wife and disposing of numerous bequests to friends, gave \$4,000 to Judge Edward P. Kirby of Jacksonville, Ill.; William P. Dickinson, who is said to have an office in the Masonic Temple of Chicago, is named for \$2,500 and Lewis Mason of Chicago, a conductor on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, will receive \$1,000 for courteous treatment accorded Mr. Tyler. Other legatees named are Wilcox Wood, \$3,000; Evan Wood, \$3,000; James and Mary Wood, \$5,000.

SAW RICHARDSON MURDERED.

Reported Discovery of an Eye Witness of St. Joseph Crime.
Prosecuting Attorney Boeker of St. Joseph, Mo., claims he has at last secured an eye-witness to the murder of Millionaire John D. Rockefeller at his home in Savannah, Mo., on Christmas eve, 1900. Prosecutor Boeker, for several days has been in communication with a man, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, who has given him the details of the murder. The name of this man Mr. Boeker refuses to reveal. He said he had broiled into the Richardson home to secure something to eat. While he was there Richardson came home and was shot by a man who had been visiting with a woman in the parlor. This man claims to have seen the fight that preceded the murder.

ROBBERS WORK BY DAYLIGHT.

Boldly Hold Up Several Pedestrians in Columbus, Ohio.
Two highwaymen, literally laid, Columbus, Ohio, at bay for a few minutes the other night. They started from Sprung and High streets, one of the principal downtown corners, and held up five men at the points of revolvers and relieved their victims of watches, rings, pins and cash. As soon as they had robbed the men they proceeded on their way and held up the next. They were fifteen minutes in making the five holdups, and during a part of that time they were within a few rods of a stream of people. The police have not caught the daring marauders.

Detroit Bank Is Closed.

City Savings Bank of Detroit is closed because of operations of its vice president, Frank C. Andrews, who has been arrested on charge of wrongfully securing over \$1,000,000 of the institution's funds. The institution has deposits of over \$3,000,000, which directors hope to pay in full. Andrews turned over property worth a million as part payment of claims against him.

May Uncover Treasure.

At a meeting of the Pacific Exploration Company, which recently organized expedition to the Cook Islands to search for buried treasure, the president reported that a letter had been received from Admiral Palliser, formerly in command of the British Pacific squadron, stating that if the expedition was a failure he would divulge the hiding place of the treasure if given a fourth of what was found.

Crime Amid Fire Ruins.

Militiamen on guard at the Patterson, N. J., fire ruins heard groans in a house just within the fire lines. They ran upstairs and found Charles Handley, a telegraph lineman, with his head crushed. He revived sufficiently to say two women had attacked him and then relapsed into unconsciousness.

New Navy Cost \$250,839,408.

The total cost of the "new navy" of the United States has been \$250,839,408. The vessels finished up to June 30, 1900, cost \$109,147,163. The cost of the vessels unfinished on that date and the estimated cost of completion is reported at \$147,691,225.

"White Ghost" Kills a Boy.

Edward R. Thomas, son of Gen. Samuel Thomas, ran down and killed Henry Theiss, 7 years old, in New York, with his automobile, the original "White Ghost," formerly owned by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Census Clerks Out of a Job.

Two hundred and eighty clerks in the census bureau at Washington have been dismissed on account of the gradual completion of the work. There will be a large number of dismissals in the next few weeks.

Two Killed in a Duel.

Louis Chambers and Teleson Trujillo fought a duel with pistols in a saloon at Bowen, Colo., in which Trujillo was killed instantly and Chambers received wounds from which he died several hours later.

Train Wrecked in Ohio.

The Cleveland-New York flyer on the Erie Railroad was derailed near Mahoning, Ohio. Private car of President Hanna of the West was included in the wreckage. One man was fatally hurt.

Officers Will Be Removed.

As the result of the investigation into the deaths from anthrax at St. Louis the city bacteriologist and the janitor at the city chemist's office are to be removed from office.

Falling Wall Kills Firemen.

The Atlantic Coast Line freight depot, five stories, two offices and two bar rooms were destroyed by fire at Washington, N. C. The loss is \$70,000. A falling wall killed Ed Peed, a negro fireman.

Mission Buildings Burned.

A dispatch from Canton announces that the Berlin Mission Society's buildings at Payon, near Canton, China, have been burned by an anti-Christian mob. The missionaries escaped.

Football Leads to Death.

William Senate, 22 years old, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is dead from injuries received in a football game Feb. 1, when he was kicked in the stomach.

Fire Destroys Big Plant.

An early fire at Hartmarville, Pa., on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, destroyed \$75,000 worth of property and

for a time threatened the entire place.

The fire started in the plant of the Duquesne Distributing Company, and before it was controlled consumed the main structure, a four-story brick building, the First Methodist Episcopal Church, post office, Thompson's general store and several small buildings.

HINDOO TWINS CUT APART.

Ligament Attaching Them Together Severed by Paris Surgeon.
The Hindoo twins, Budha and Doodia, who since their birth have been joined together at the hips by a ligament of flesh, were cut apart the other day at Rousseau hospital, Paris. The operation, which was performed by Dr. Dugren, occupied twenty minutes. In separating the membrane connecting their bodies three arteries were cut, and blood to the amount of from thirty to forty grams was lost. The girls were suffering from tuberculosis, and the operation was decided upon in the hope of giving them a stronger chance for life. The signs seemed to point to the absence of blood communication in the connecting ligament.

TWO FALL FROM HIGH CLIFF.

Mother Loses Life in Attempt to Save Child Blown Over Precipice.
In attempting to catch her 14-year-old daughter, who had been blown off a sheer cliff 200 feet high, Mrs. Elwood P. Picheon of Morrisstown, N. J., lost her balance and also fell off the precipice. Mrs. Picheon, her daughter Mabel, and a neighbor's child climbed the hill to get to the top of the forest fire on Corners Mountain. The wind was blowing a gale. Mabel's skirts were caught by a violent gust and she was carried along despite efforts to stop. Mrs. Picheon ran after Mabel and grasped at her skirts just as the child went over the edge. Both fell to the rocks below. Mabel's arms were broken, but she may live.

SAFE BREAKERS GET \$500.

Large Store at Avilla, Ind., Entered—Man Bound by Burglars.
At Avilla, Ind., the large general store of S. K. Randall was entered by burglars. The safe was blown open with dynamite and \$500 in cash and a large amount in notes were taken. David Shanline, a barber, returned from a sleigh ride with a young woman while the robbers were at work and discovered them in the store. He was captured and bound in the store, where he was kept until the work of the burglars was completed. The store was a massive affair, was wrecked by the explosion. There were five robbers.

GIRL ACCUSES HER FATHER.

Louise Buff Testifies that She Saw Her Mother Murdered.
Miss Louise Buff arrived at Mexico, Mo., from Troy, Ill., and caused a big surprise at the trial of her father, Fred Buff, charged with the murder of his wife, the mother of the witness. She took the stand, gave damning testimony against her father, and it may cost him his life. She swore she saw him deliberately shoot and kill her mother. The girl broke down and had to be taken from the court-room.

Outlaws Fight for Ransom.

Die Information (a Vienna newspaper) reports that two bands of brigands are at war for the possession of Miss Stone, one being that which originally captured her, the other desiring to seize her now so as to claim the ransom. In an engagement between the two bands on the border between Turkey and Bulgaria the total casualties were twenty killed and twenty wounded.

Tunnel Builders Guilty.

The grand jury has returned a series of indictments against the contractors and workmen employed in the construction of the tunnel for the fatal and destructive explosion on Park avenue, New York, on Jan. 27 and against the city officials charged with dereliction in connection with the storing of explosives.

Pennsylvania Train Ditched.

West-bound passenger train No. 405, the Pittsburgh and Detroit flyer, on the Pennsylvania, struck a broken rail between Helena and Millersville, Ohio, and left the track. The train was ditched and several cars were thrown out of track. Passengers are reported injured, some seriously, but none fatally.

Schooner Burns at Sea.

An unladen schooner, the schooner was burned at sea. The schooner came to a point about six miles off shore in a northeast direction from Cape May light-house, New Jersey, and was caught in the ice fields flowing out of Delaware bay.

Springfield, Ohio, Shows Burn.

Twelve manufacturing firms suffered a total loss of all their stocks and machinery valued at \$1,000,000 as a result of work when fire destroyed the East street shops in Springfield, Ohio. The aggregate loss is \$700,000.

Girls Rout Corn Thieves.

Two daughters of Farmer Nye, near Schuyler, Neb., armed with shotguns, attacked three men who were stealing corn from their father's crib. Both girls opened fire at once and one of the men fell, wounded in the leg.

Streeter Case Causes Death.

In pitched battle between guards of opposing claimants of the District of Lake Michigan in Chicago, Joe S. Streeter was shot and killed. Squad of policemen risked their lives and placed combatants under arrest.

Accused of Counterfeiting.

Charles B. Davis and Benjamin Ivins and their wives, accused of counterfeiting, were arrested in St. Louis by United States secret service agents, who also secured dies and metal used in manufacturing spurious coin.

Switchmen Win Their Fight.

The Northern Pacific switchmen's strike in the yards at Missoula, Mont., has been called off. Heavy concessions were made by the striking switchmen has been granted.

Thousands Die in Berlin.

A census of the unemployed in Berlin, taken Feb. 2, indicates that there are 75,000 persons totally without employment and about 40,000 partially unemployed.

Pacific Steamer Wrecked.

Pacific steamer Bertha has been wrecked in Queen Charlotte Sound. Her passengers and crew were saved.

FOLLOWS SISTER TO PRISON.

Will Prince Found Guilty of Aiding in Murder of Brother-in-Law.

Will Prince was found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree at Kansas City. His punishment was fixed at two years in the state penitentiary. Prince was convicted of complicity in the murder of Philip H. Kennedy, who was shot and killed by his wife Jan. 10, 1901. Prince will appeal the case. Kennedy was contracting agent of the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company. He married Lulu Prince under compulsion a month before he was killed, but he refused to live with her. His wife's father and two brothers sought to compel him to support her. Because of their threats against Kennedy before the traveling Prosecutor Hadley, acting upon the theory that they influenced Mrs. Kennedy to fire the fatal shots, charged them with complicity in the crime. Mrs. Kennedy was given a sentence of ten years. C. W. Prince, the father, and Bert Prince, the other brother, are yet to be tried.

CASIER PLEADS GUILTY.

Surprise in Case of People's Bank at Washington, Ind.

The trial of Richard C. Davis, charged with embezzling \$75,000 while cashier of the People's National Bank of Washington, Ind., came to a sudden end in the United States Court in Indianapolis, when Davis withdrew his plea of not guilty and entered one of guilty. Counsel for Davis asked the court to defer sentence on Davis and permit him to go home under bond. He said Davis had some important cases against gamblers in the Circuit Court at Washington to prepare for. It is believed the jury of the United States Court at Washington to see these cases to the end. Judge Baker agreed to permit Davis to go back to Washington and remain until April 8, when he is to appear in the United States Court and receive sentence. The bond of Davis was fixed at \$5,000.

TRAIN IN A LANDSLIDE.

Jarring of Engine Believed to Have Caused It to Fall from Tracks.
A north-bound freight train on the Seattle-Sumas branch of the Northern Pacific ran into a huge landslide at Lake Stannish, fifteen miles north of Seattle, Wash. Charles Pietz, the fireman, was caught between the boiler of the engine and one of the box cars and was killed by death. It is believed the jarring of the train started the slide, which buried the track under thousands of tons of dirt and rock. The train ran into it and the engine was precipitated into Lake Washington. Pietz was the only one of the crew injured.

HISTORIC WITNESS IS DEAD.

Kansas Whose Tale Was Disproved by Abraham Lincoln Dies at Fair.
Joseph A. Douglas was killed the other night at a home in Lyndon, Kan., by falling from a load of corn. Mr. Douglas was the witness in the historical Armstrong murder trial in Illinois, when William Armstrong was cleared by Abraham Lincoln. Douglas swore at the trial that he saw James Armstrong strike the fatal blow, saying that the moon was very bright at the time. Mr. Lincoln then produced an old almanac as his only witness, by which he proved that there was no moon on the night in question.

Wreckage of British Sloop Found.

Proof that the British sloop-of-war Concord was wrecked at sea and that 130 officers and men of the crew perished was brought to Victoria, B. C., by the ship Egeria, which went out to seek the Concord, found wreckage of the vessel near Claydon, on the west coast of Victoria Island.

Bill Against Christian Science.

The Ohio House has passed a bill aimed at Christian Scientists. It provides that any person who willfully deprive any sick child under the age of 16 years of the services of a physician shall be fined from \$10 to \$200, or imprisoned for six months, or both.

Engineer Slept at His Post.

On duty for thirteen hours and so tired out that he slept at his post, was the sensational evidence given by Engineer William Jackson to the coroner, who is investigating the fatal collision on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad near Haysville, Pa.

Mother and Babe Asphyxiated.

Mrs. Louisa Vennatta, aged 35 years, and her 2-year-old child were found dead in bed at the home in Philadelphia, having been asphyxiated by illuminating gas. In the same room her other two children were found almost dead, but they were resuscitated.

Collision on the Fort Wayne.

One man killed, one seriously injured, several cars consumed by fire and a lot of live stock slaughtered is the result of a collision of two Fort Wayne Railroad freight trains, near Haysville, Pa. After the collision the wreck took fire and a number of cars were consumed.

Made Homeless by Fire.

Fire burned a row of frame dwellings in South Chicago, Ill., and rendered eighteen families homeless. The sufferers were forced into the street in scanty attire and lost nearly all their personal effects. The loss of the buildings was about \$10,000.

Pact Between England and Japan.

The most important defensive and offensive agreement of recent years between nations has just been made public by the London foreign office. Great Britain and Japan have formed an alliance which aims to preserve the integrity of the Chinese empire and of Korea.

Arbitration Prevents a Strike.

In a controversy with the place of arbitration arranged a footnight since 6,000 New York cloakmakers have reached an agreement as to wages and conditions for the spring season and there will be no strike.

New Triple Alliance.

The discussion in the English Parliament of the Anglo-Japanese alliance convinced diplomats generally that the agreement in a triple instead of a dual alliance, the United States being the third, but silent, party.

Conductor Killed by Walter.

In a controversy with the place of arbitration arranged a footnight since 6,000 New York cloakmakers have reached an agreement as to wages and conditions for the spring season and there will be no strike.

AN IMPORTANT BATTLE.

The Latest Engagement Between Lord Kitchener and Gen. Dewet.
Following a long period of desultory fighting, the latest engagement between Lord Kitchener and Gen. Dewet, the details of which are now reported, assumes the aspects of an important battle. The reports as to the plans which Gen. Kitchener had prepared gave no inkling of the extent of the maneuver. It now appears that this was not one of the usual operations designed to trap a contingent of the ever-moving burgher detachments, but a carefully planned enterprise having in view the surrounding of Dewet's entire army and its capture or annihilation. How much importance Gen. Kitchener must have attached to the undertaking and how he taxed the British resources to insure its success may be inferred from the fact that his line



GEN. CHRISTIAN DE WET.

of attack extended for fifty miles over the veldt, while the actual fighting of the burghers as they sought a loophole of escape along this tremendous battle front ranged up and down the line for a distance of forty miles. The army of Gen. Kitchener, numbering 22,111,552 for stores and supplies taken from loyal citizens during the Civil War also was passed. These claims were allowed under the provisions of the Bowman act, and the bill was identical with one passed by the House at the last session. Two other bills, which have been introduced in the House for twenty-eight years, to refer certain claims for additional compensation by the builders of certain monitors during the Civil War to the court of claims, were passed. With the exception of a sharp clash between Mr. Lodge and Mr. Patterson over the matter of the investigation which the Philippine committee is conducting, the discussion of the Philippine tariff bill in the Senate was quiet. Mr. Teller occupied the attention of the Senate during the greater part of the session, and did not conclude his speech before adjournment.

JOHN BULL AND THE MIKADO.

Powerful Alliance Between Great Britain and the Empire of Japan.
The publication of the British-Japanese treaty promulgated as much surprise among diplomats as when Lord Beaconsfield at the Berlin congress displayed before the eyes of the assembled ambassadors the treaty by which Turkey ceded the island of Cyprus to Great Britain in exchange for the guaranty of the integrity of the Turkish empire.

Lord Salisbury has never been addicted to sensationalism in international politics, but he has eyes of the assembled people something to talk about that will at least for the moment divert their minds from the Boer war.

The Japanese treaty, if not a checkmate, is at least a very serious check to Russia's designs in Manchuria and Korea. There will be no incorporation of Manchuria by Russia, and the treaty will magnify that the nations of the earth might well quail at the prospect.

When one thinks of the vast armies China could raise, which if led by English and Japanese officers, could face any army on earth, he can readily see what an alliance between Great Britain and Japan for the preservation of the integrity of the Chinese empire and of the kingdom of Korea actually means.

That the treaty is aimed at Russia may be readily seen. The preamble declares that the sole purpose of Great Britain and Japan is to preserve the status quo and general policy in the extreme east.

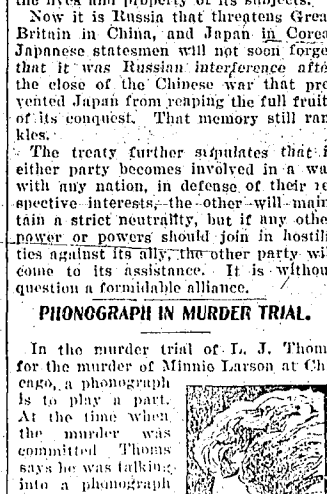
Having in view, however, their special interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea, the signatories recognize that it will be advisable for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests, if they are threatened by the aggressive action of any other power, or by disturbances arising in China or Korea necessitating the intervention of either of the contracting parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects.

Now it is Russia that threatens Great Britain in China, and Japan in Korea. Japanese statesmen will not soon forget that it was Russian interference after the close of the Chinese war that prevented Japan from reaping the full fruits of its conquest. That memory still rankles.

The treaty further stipulates that if either party becomes involved in a war with any nation, in defense of their respective interests, the other will maintain a strict neutrality, but if any other power or power should join in hostilities against its ally, the other party will come to its assistance. It is without question a formidable alliance.

PHONOGRAPH IN MURDER TRIAL.

In the murder trial of L. J. Thomas for the murder of Minnie Larson at Chicago, a phonograph is to play a part. At the time when the murder was committed, Thomas says he was talking into a phonograph belonging to a friend, and that the phonograph record, coupled with his friend's recollection of the crime, would establish an alibi. Thomas is alleged to have killed Miss Larson in a boat, on which she was employed as a cook, and then to have sunk the body through a hole in the ice.



MINNIE LARSON.

Congress.

New York.

The volume of business was somewhat affected during the last week by disagreeable weather conditions. Trade was not seriously interfered with, however, and orders continue to multiply in most manufacturing lines. It is natural to expect less activity in many directions in February, just before the spring business gets well under way.

The surprising and growing demand by home consumers for iron and steel products has placed the country, according to some authorities, close to a famine in steel. The primary cause of this great consumption is the universal prosperity in the United States. If the last year had not contained so bright a promise for trade and the new year had not opened so auspiciously this demand would not have arisen. But the encouraging soundness of business conditions has led to the addition to track facilities and equipment and manufacturers to expand.

Where the competitive export trade was sought a year ago by the makers of iron and steel, the home trade to-day makes demands they are not able to meet. So far above the capacity of the home mills are these demands that the foreign imports from Germany are under consideration. The German manufacturers have an opportunity now to get rid of their surplus stocks. There is talk of bringing back to this country foundry iron sold in 1901 to European buyers. It is estimated that two-thirds of this year's output of pig iron has already been disposed of. For prompt shipments, premiums are offered. Eastern producers of pig have decided on an advance of 50 cents a ton. The structural and bridge company of the United States Steel Corporation is said to be sold ten months ahead.

The busy state of the iron and steel trade in drawing some outside capital into the erection of new plants, but the policy of the steel corporation to avoid advances in prices tends to check activity in that direction. The independent companies in the iron and steel business are advancing prices, although the steel corporation is not doing so. Those companies intend to treat the consumers all the consumers are willing to pay.

The copper market is quiet. The large sales at low prices to consumers have stocked them up for a short time to come, and with the smaller demand which this will lead to, there is a belief that lower prices may be retailed. The strike in Rhode Island plants of the American Woollen Company is still going on. The company is filling its orders without hindrance, as the closed plants turn out only one-seventh of its total output. The United Mine Workers have finally decided to sign last year's peace may not be kept through the year.

Chicago.

Plans for the construction of several downtown buildings in view. The city is removing the bar to high drop roof structures. Contracts for structural material needed for new buildings are in view, and while they add to the already overtaxed condition of structural mills, contractors and builders believe they will be able to get many more orders. Building activity in January in Chicago reported a larger outlay than in any January since 1904. Improvement in the real estate market continues.

Cotton is quiet, with the stationers still at loggerheads as to the crop. Stable cottons are not more active, home buyers confining themselves to the supply of immediate needs. Demand for export purposes was limited. Jobbers are confident of a larger business this year than last. Prices of wool hold firm, but demand is moderate. The output of New England woolen mills is larger this year than last. The wool market is quiet. Slight improvement is reported in hides.

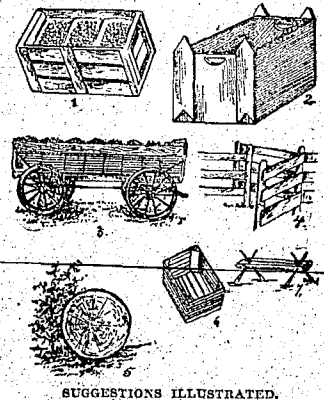
An agreement has been made between the Standard Oil Company and four independent concerns to advance prices one cent a gallon. That absolute monopoly of the oil industry which the great corporation would be glad to have is not enjoyed by it.

May wheat was rather quiet, but nearly steady, the net result of the week being a loss of 1/4¢ to 3/4¢. A lighter demand caused weakness in May corn and a net loss of 1/4¢. The crop situation is being watched closely by stock market operators.

The money market holds at 4 to 5 per cent and the demand is good. The Bank of England made a further reduction of one-half

FARM AND GARDEN

Illustrated Suggestions.
The first illustration is a Georgia peach carrier, holding six small baskets of peaches, which we re-engage from a cut in Country Gentleman. The next, No. 2, is a bushel box from the New York Tribune. Notice that the end pieces of this box are notched at the bottom and pointed at the top, so that a lot of crates may be stacked one over the other for sorting apples, potatoes, etc. In the cellar or for carrying to market. The third illustration is a wagonload of bushel crates. Illustrations copied from American Agriculturist. Notice the lower tier of crates, then the retaining board, which holds in position the second tier of crates placed over the first. The fourth illustration represents an opening in the fence through which people on foot can readily pass, but which cows and horses cannot get through, copied from



SUGGESTIONS ILLUSTRATED.

Farm and Fireside. The fifth cut represents a new method of protecting hardy or tender trees in winter by bundling them over a log rolled close to the tree, and firmly fastened there by bundles of cornstalks thrown over the tree. A barrel or hoghead can be used in place of a log, with much saving of labor. Picture No. 6 shows a peculiar way of making a strong bushel crate. These bushel crates are used now extensively by farmers who gather from the fields potatoes, onions, carrots, apples, etc., placing them into these crates, then placing the crates directly into the wagon, from whence they are carried to cellar, without dumping them into wagon boxes, and shoveling them out again, as was done in old times. This cut is from American Agriculturist. The last cut is from Farm and Home and represents an easily constructed sawbuck.

Chicks Need Grit.
The chicks will be benefited by having some kind of gritty material mixed with their first feed. Coarse sand or egg shells dried and run through the coffee mill is probably as good as anything for this purpose. The supply houses keep in stock what is known as "chick grit," but we do not believe that it is any better than what has been above suggested. Next to the ravages of lice, bowel troubles lead to the heaviest loss of chicks, and the grit tends in a great degree to prevent such troubles. If a chick is killed at the end of the first day that it has run with the hen its crop will be found to contain a considerable quantity of sand and fine gravel, and if the weather is such that the hen can be turned loose the day following that on which the brood is taken from the nest, and be allowed to select the food, the owner will generally be safe in relieving himself of any concern regarding their health. The hen sees to it that the chicks get something which is not usually thought of by the owner, and that is grit—Drovers' Journal.

Glover in the Rotation Crops.
It is now generally understood that the rotation of crops is practiced so that the plant foods in the soil may be drawn upon about in equal quantities. Instead of using heavily of one and little of the others, as is the case when one crop is grown several years in succession. There is another point about the rotation of crops that is not so well understood by farmers, and that is the value of using clover or some plant of a similar character as a part of the rotation crops, and simply because it returns more plant food to the soil than it takes out of it. Thus is one reason why authorities on legumes have urged so persistently that farmers use them more freely and have shown where cowpeas, Canada field peas and the velvet bean can be used to advantage on farms where it does not seem possible to get a good stand of clover.—Indianapolis News.

Growing the Best Apples.
Nurserymen report an unusual demand for the older and best-known varieties of apple trees, such as Rhode Island Greening, King, etc., and those who have fruited these old favorites are encouraging the demand for them. Growers have paid much attention to the later introductions and lost sight of the good things at hand. The writer remembers buying several barrels of King apples some twenty years ago in New England which were superb in quality and size, far superior to the majority of the varieties of recent introduction, and where this variety can be grown it may be safely said that it has no rival. At this season of the year the good old varieties like King, Rhode Island Greening, Spitzenberg and Northern Spy bring more money than the newer sorts.—Exchange.

Best Sugar and Cane Sugar.
Dr. Wiley, who is one of the most earnest advocates of sugar beet culture in the United States, said at a farmers' meeting in Ontario that the sugar cane growers in the tropics had a decided advantage over the sugar beet growers of the Northern States in the cost of production of sugar. If the labor of the South was as effective as that of the North, and as much exter-

prise was shown in developing the fields for cane and in other branches of the industry as must be shown on Northern farms in beet growing, the cane crop would win in the race every time. We believe this to be true, and therefore we are unable to understand why he and others so earnestly urge the growing of sugar beets here. It cannot be that the best crop has proven a profitable one to those who have been engaged in it. Few of the crops that we have seen reported have shown a yield of over \$50 worth to the acre, and the majority fall below \$40, while the manure and labor required is about half as great as that required to grow 500 bushels of potatoes, and either of these is a more certain crop on good land well cared for than are the sugar beets.—Massachusetts Pic Journal.

Plowing Under Green Crops.
That there is merit in green manuring, adding humus to the soil, no one will deny who has tried it on moderately heavy soils, but that it should be generally practiced without regard to soil or local conditions is not a correct principle. Most of the plants used for green manuring are leguminous in character, hence have absorbed the greatest quantity of nitrogen from the air when they have reached maturity, and, in most sections, the hay of clover, cowpeas and velvet bean has a value too great to warrant one in using it as green manure, and this is especially the case on light, rather sandy soil, where the green manuring is of the least use. Under the conditions referred to the most profitable plan would be to let the crop mature and feed it for roughage, using the manure on the farm; in this way one has all the advantage that would come from the green manuring, under such circumstances, and the hay for feeding besides. Again, there is danger of souring the soil by too much and too frequent green manuring, so that one should know his soil thoroughly, or better still, experiment carefully and note results, before going into green manuring too extensively.—Indianapolis News.

Wheat as a Hog Food.
Results obtained at the Wisconsin experiment station show that there is practically no difference in the quantity of pork produced from the same weight of wheat or corn. In four trials an average of 490 pounds of ground wheat were required to produce 100 pounds of gain in live weight. In two trials with cornmeal 480 pounds were required to produce 100 pounds of gain. When a mixture of equal parts of wheat and corn was fed, better results were obtained than when either wheat or corn was fed alone. It required 485 pounds of mixed wheat and corn, half and half, by weight to produce 100 pounds of gain in live weight.

A Correct Cellar.
A cellar can be kept as pure and dry as any other part of the house if it but have a reasonable amount of attention. Unless the ground below the cellar is made water collect in the cellar, it is not necessary, although desirable, to cement the walls and floor. Bricks set on edge and laid with tight joints form a clean and satisfactory floor. Slope the floor so that a drain will carry off any water that may collect. This gives opportunity to fully wash the cellar, for cleanliness is as necessary here as in the other rooms. Light, cleanliness and pure air make the perfect cellar, as they do the perfect living room.

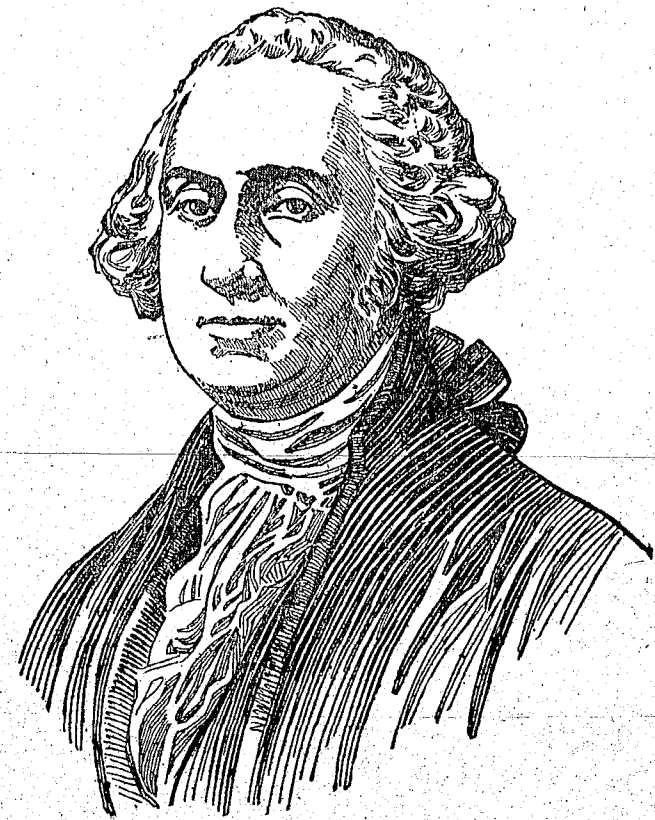
Concerning Sorghum.
We have never known of a case of either first or second growth sorghum or Kaffir corn injuring cattle after being cut up and thoroughly dried, says H. M. Cottrell, of the Kansas experiment station. We have never known of a case of either first or second growth sorghum or Kaffir corn injuring hogs fed either green or dry in any stage of maturity. Sorghum hay is not nearly so good a hog feed as either alfalfa or clover, but where neither of these is available it will pay to feed the sorghum.

Tomato Catsup.
One peck of tomatoes, half a dozen onions chopped fine. One tablespoonful of cayenne pepper, two tablespoonfuls of allspice, two tablespoonfuls of cloves or mace, two ounces of celery seed, a quarter of a pound of salt, one pound of brown sugar, and one quart of strong vinegar. The proportions used in this recipe are particularly recommended, and it may be relied upon as being generally palatable.

Stick to One Breed.
If farmers would take one good breed of fowls and carefully study their characteristics, they would make more profit than if they keep trying to originate some new breed. It sounds well to hear yourself spoken of as the originator of some new and valuable breed, but very few ever succeed in starting a variety of fowls that ever amounts to anything.

Dairy and Creamery Notes.
Do not allow any person or dogs to worry the milk cows.
Never stop nor let the work be interrupted when the milk is "coming."
The neglected cow neither fills the pail nor the farmer's pocketbook.
Milk dry. Milking dry develops the udder and consequently the power of giving milk.
If there is any one thing that needs a dairyman's personal attention more than any other, it is milking.
If there is a little milk left in the udder each time it will cause any cow to decrease in her milk flow and finally cease giving milk at all.
Knowing how means much in butter making. This is why one person's butter is quoted at 20 cents a pound, while another's from just as good milk, will bring only 8 cents.
A cow should be milked three or four times a day if she is suffering from any disease of the udder.
There should be no loud, boisterous language permitted while doing the milking, for the cow is a nervous creature, and any uncalm excitement affects the quantity and quality of milk unfavorably.
It is the little attentions that go to make up the successful management of dairymen, and he who does not study the needs of the cow and her environment need expect no success with her blooded sister.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.



THE observance of the birthday anniversary of George Washington has become more a national tribute to the spirit of patriotism than a memorial to a personality. The name of Washington is linked indissolubly with the revolution out of which sprang the republic of the United States, but the union of the man and the event is so close that they are practically interchangeable in the thought of the present time and will become more so as the years roll on.

The character of Washington simply lends itself readily to this phase of idealization. There were no peaks of pre-eminent genius in his equipment as a man and conversely no valleys of insignificance, and this admirable and unique equipoise of power and attainment qualified him for the conspicuous place he occupies in the hearts of the American people. The scrutiny of careful historians into the details of his life and the conclusions of students of his character have been unable to frame a more comprehensive or exact expression of the sum of his individuality than that contained in the familiar lines—

First in War,
First in Peace,
First in the hearts of his countrymen.
These words have become so common because of frequent, and often flippant, utterance, that their deep significance has become blunted by their adapted applications. Washington was first in war, and in a war that won the freedom of this nation, because he achieved the distinction through a demonstration of exceptional courage, fortitude and persistence. He was first in peace, because of his defeat, the heaviest blows of his adversaries, the disrupting plots of his jealous enemies at home, the strongest combinations of opposing factors of every kind, because he kept before him always the inestimable prize of a nation's liberty which ultimate victory would achieve. He was first in peace because his unconquerable spirit in war was no less conspicuous than the wisdom and prudence of his counsel in matters of state, and because he cemented the trust of his fellow-men which he had won in the field of battle by a display of rare statesmanship when peace settled over the land. He was first in the hearts of his countrymen and has always been first because of the sterling honesty of his nature in all things, which resisted the most subtle and specious temptations and remained pure and uncorrupted to the end.

There have undoubtedly been many greater generals than Washington and many greater statesmen and men who have won a greater popular following, but there have been few men in history who have developed a more conspicuous harmony of these three distinguishing marks of greatness. The lack of conspicuous superiority in any one trait, however, has given rise during the century to many discussions as to the real grandeur of Washington's individuality. He has been represented as everything from "a rather commonplace man made prominent by the force of circumstances" to "one of the supremely great characters of the world's history." His critics have even gone so far as to ascribe the popular admiration merely to a "conventional acquiescence" in a patriotic fancy. It is well that such a dissimilarity of views has been expressed, because they have resulted in clear-cut comparisons which have supported the extreme measure of praise accorded to Washington.

The solemn, well-weighed verdict of the historians has fixed forever the stability and justice of Washington's fame. He is worthy the place of patron saint of the patriotism of the nation.

FROM WASHINGTON'S GARMENT.

His Waistcoat Buttons Made Into Gold Buttons.

A pair of pearl and gold cuff buttons which in the form of waistcoat buttons were owned by George Washington and worn by him upon the occasion of his inauguration as President and also at his marriage to Martha Dandridge Custis, are the prized possession of Prof. Leopold Polk, Winchester, now living in Washington. These modest but greatly cherished relics of Washington are among the few personal belongings of Gen. Washington that have not been

clean, and among the items of his election expenses when he was a candidate for the House of Burgesses of Virginia were a hoghead and a barrel of whiskey, thirty-five gallons of wine and forty-three gallons of beer.
George Washington was simple in his tastes, and during his youth he was an enormous eater, but was not particular as to what he had. He wanted plain food and plenty of it. During his later years he ate very little. His breakfast at Mount Vernon was of corn cakes, honey and tea, with possibly an egg, and after that he ate no more until dinner. He kept, however, a good table, and usually had friends with him. His table manners were not of the best. I have a book written by Maclay, which gives his experiences when he was in the United States Senate at the time Washington was President, and Maclay, with Washington a number of times, and scattered through his diary are bits of gossip about Washington. At two of the dinners he describes Washington as amusing himself between the course by playing the devil's tattoo upon the table with his fork. At another time he says: "The President kept a knife in his hand when the cloth was taken away. I thought it was for the purpose of picking nuts. He ate no nuts, but played with the fork, striking on the edge of the table with it."

Washington Was Wealthy.
One is not apt in these days to remember that in this early period Washington made himself one of the largest landholders in the country, nor that when he died he was worth over half a million dollars. Yet we find that he bequeathed to his heirs the following acreage, with values attached:

Acre.	Worth.	Acre.	Worth.
300	\$ 6,000	400	\$ 20,010
2,481	24,810	9,744	97,440
2,882	28,820	3,341	33,410
2,236	44,720	1,110	5,550
671	11,420		1,328
240	2,400	3,064	3,064
400	3,600	3,651	15,251
1,119	2,984	5,000	10,000

Land in Washington worth \$19,132, and other lands not enumerated worth \$8,200. The total value of his estate was placed at \$530,000. The 300 acres of Virginia land, which he valued at \$8,000 in 1790, sold in 1850 for \$120,000, one evidence of the changes in values in that country he served so well.

Even the marriage of Washington was consistent with the thrifty habits that marked all his doings. The widow Custis added to his estate \$100,000, besides giving him a helmet just as prudent in her financial transactions as was he. After the marriage, and their settlement at Mount Vernon, "nine miles from any church" or social habitation, Washington gave himself wholly to tilling of the soil and quiet service in the Virginia Legislature.

A Valuable Relic.
Bischoff D. Washington, a house painter of Chicago, who says that he is a descendant of the Washington family, owns the seal with which George Washington signed the death warrant of Maj. Andre.

Remarkably Generous.
Wigg—I never knew such a generous fellow as Bjomex.
Wagg—That's right. The cigars he gives away are just as good as those he smokes himself.—Philadelphia Record.

IS IN GRAVE DANGER.

THE ADVOCATES OF PROTECTION SOUND AN ALARM.

They See in the Proposed Reciprocity Arrangement with Cuba a Needless Concession and a Serious Menace to Domestic Agricultural Interests.

The situation in the United States in regard to the practice of protection as a means of national development is remarkable. We have just emerged from a period of hard times in a way which has justified the strongest convictions of the protectionists. Many a man has in past times hesitated over the protection accorded to iron and steel, if such duties were needed for those products at any time, when could we hope to successfully produce iron and steel in competition with the world at large? Yet iron and steel, strongly protected here, have sailed forth and opened for us the markets of the world. The very things on which we had the greatest doubts are the things which have placed our principles beyond dispute by practical illustration known and read of all men.

Nevertheless, this is the very moment when protection is running its greatest risk. It is a curious fact, in the nature of mankind, that there is no time when there is such great danger as the time of victory. After tension of muscles comes the natural reaction, and men, after victory, like to concede something to their enemies. This is all well enough when it relates to the courtesies of individual intercourse, but it has no application to business. Protection rests upon principle, or it does not. If it does not, then it is a mere bestowal of bounty, and is no part of the business of government. If it rests upon principle, then that principle must be that the American markets belong to the Americans. You cannot maintain your system and sacrifice anything to which it is applicable.

Recent events ought to show Congress that the people are coming to understand these things. After such a victory as our system has had, it can easily be understood that all attacks on the system, if made at all, must be insidious and disguised. They cannot be open, for they would be resisted at sight. Hence there should be full discussion of these new attempts, which are now being made in our period of victory to turn the victory into defeat. The first attack came in the disguise of reciprocity. That sounded well. All things sound well which are merely on paper. Mr. Cleveland could talk most convincingly of the tariff which should protect all manufacturers, and yet be so nicely poised that it would suit all importers here and all manufacturers abroad. So long as the Senate was against him and he could do nothing, there was no false-note in the song. But when he got a Senate of his own party, and they all went to work on a real tariff, he found the product so bad that he could only cover his face as it passed by.

So with reciprocity treaties. Framed in the mind they exchange only commodities that one of the countries produces and the other does not. This seems plain. But no real reciprocity bill or treaty ever could do any such thing, or ever really tried to.

Recognizing this fact when they were face to face with it, the manufacturers and producers of this country quite recently, in their meeting in Washington, earned the thanks of their country by their courageous action. This they did, though many of their friends stayed away as another method of protest.

Another insidious attack upon protection as a system has recently been made in the bill repealing more or less of the tariff for the benefit of Cuba. It does not in any way appeal to our judgments. It is not addressed to our sympathies. It is only addressed to our sympathies. We are told that Cuba has been maltreated by being set free, Can that be so? Not at all. Some enterprising Americans have gone there, purchased land and built a railroad. Are we going to reward expatriation? We have a right to wish them success, and we give them our good will. Why should they be benefited at the expense of those who stay at home and develop our own country? Why should a desire to be kind to the absent lead us to withdraw protection for our own tobacco growers and our own beet sugar raisers? Why should we, for the sake of good men, even who have gone abroad to seek fortune, allow such an attack upon our system of protection will be a good beginning for a final destruction?

If you need any proof as to the character of the attack, look at those who are flocking to the aid of the Cuban bounty or rebate, whatever it may be. Every journal that has ever advocated free trade is after us, in a fashion which may be called brutal; all of them are attacking those who sustain protection, as if it were a crime to uphold laws which have made this country prosperous beyond our utmost hopes. If ever our system should be overturned, it will be by such attempts as this, and not by a battle along the whole line. Therefore it behooves us, as citizens who desire to continue the prosperity of our country, to take active measures to see that the true meaning of this proposed action should be fully understood.

If we propose to abandon any industries, we had better not let it be the agricultural industries. Between the Atlantic and Pacific stretch vast regions still unutilized. The next victory of protection should not be for manufacturers alone. It is for farmers also. Whoever deprives our farmers of all the American market they can occupy is false to his principles, and must meet with defeat, or the system must be surrendered which proclaims that American markets are first of all for American citizens, who are engaged in developing the country we already have.

Want It All.
Haveney advocates the same selfish plan urged by other manufacturers who want it all. The woolen manufacturers want free wool in order that they may use the cheap Australian and Argentine products, but they want protection for their manufactures against the cheap products of England and

Germany. The New England shoemakers want free hides while demanding protection for their manufactures. In all these cases the result would be the same—the enrichment of the manufacturers at the expense of the farmers who raise sugar beets and cane, the stockmen who grow wool and hides. The plan is too unjust and one-sided to receive consideration at the hands of a Republican Congress.—Helen (Mont.) Record.

Who Pays It?
There is an old saying to the effect that a liar needs to have a good memory. The man who argues on the wrong side of a question has a similar need. Otherwise he will get tangled up in his own contradictions. At the recent reciprocity convention, one of the speakers, Mr. A. B. Farquhar, a well-known free trader, said: "Our manufacturers are now practically barred from France by a maximum tariff which we alone of all important nations are forced to pay." In other words, according to Mr. Farquhar, what protectionists have always maintained is true, and it is the producer and not the consumer who pays the tariff—in France at least, and we do not imagine that Mr. Farquhar will hold that economic laws were with the winds of the Atlantic. It is gratifying to have so eminent a free trader admit the truth of the protectionist contention, even though he did so in an offhand moment. The memory of his hearers may prove better than his own and his words may come back to them when next they listen to free trade denunciations of the "robber tariff" which lays a tax on the consumer.

Fair Treatment by All Means.
Senator Mason urges fair treatment for Cuba. So does everybody else. The question is, what is fair treatment for Cuba? First, let us find that out. It may easily happen that a reduction of duties on sugar and tobacco would not put an extra dollar in the pockets of Cuban growers of sugar and tobacco, but that the money thus taken from the treasury of the United States would all find its way to trust treasures. Also it is proper to ask what is fair treatment for the growers of sugar and tobacco in the United States, and whether it is wise that they should be mulcted for the benefit of trusts. Let us have fair treatment for all concerned.

So Near and Yet So Far!



Contrasts.
During the free trade periods of Martin Van Buren, James Buchanan and Grover Cleveland, all industrial enterprises were paralyzed and millions of idle wage earners were obliged to get their supplies from soup houses to avoid starvation.

During tariff periods all labor has been profitably employed and the soup house is an institution gone, but not forgotten.

It Joggled Right.
The general tendency to look at the actions of others through one's own particular spectacles is frequently observed. Perhaps not so often noticed, however, in the habit of unconsciously rendering another's speech into one's own language.

A Boston girl who had been taking her first lesson in bicycle-riding expressed her satisfaction at home, at the result of the experiment.

"The man said," she repeated, "that I had made most satisfactory progress for a novice."

"Why, did he really say that?" was the surprised query.

"Well, no," answered the Boston young woman, after a moment's reflection, "what he did say was, 'You'd do fast-rate for a new beginner!'"

A friend of the poet Bryant chanced to be alone in his study when a cabinet-maker brought home a chair that had been altered. When Mr. Bryant returned, he asked:

"Miss Robbins, what did the man say about my chair?"

"He said," answered the visitor, "that the equilibrium is now admirably adjusted."

"What a fine fellow!" said Mr. Bryant, laughing. "I never heard him talk like that. Were those his exact words?"

"Well, he said, 'It joggles just right!'" repeated Miss Robbins.

How He Broke It.
From the London Telegraph comes an amusing anecdote of Joseph Chamberlain, the English parliamentary leader. Some visitors had passed through Mr. Chamberlain's orchid house at Highbury one morning, and a very valuable plant was discovered broken.

Mr. Chamberlain, it is said, almost lost his temper, and declared that sightseers should no longer be welcomed. Then he interrogated the gardener in charge of the houses. The man appeared confused, but protested that he didn't do the damage.

"I was very sorry when I saw it done, sir,"

"You saw it done? Then, of course, the visitors did do it."

"No, sir, the visitors didn't, either," said the man.

"Speak out, man!" cried Mr. Chamberlain. "I am resolved to discover the culprit!"

"You did it yourself, please, sir; for I saw you. You were walking up and down and rehearsing something. I heard Lord Salisbury's name, sir, and Mr. Gladstone's, and then you struck out with your right arm, sudden like, and you cut the orchid!"

"The master smiled, and sightseers were not forbidden the orchid houses."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 23.

The Arrest of Stephen. Acts 6:7-15. Memory verses, 7, 8. Golden Text.—Fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul.—Matt. 10:28.

With the sixth chapter of Acts begins a new period in the history of the Jerusalem church. Apparently some years have elapsed since the persecution of Peter and John. It is true that Barnabas, pushing back all the dates of Paul's life, sets his conversion as early as the year 30 or thereabouts; and on that theory all the events of these first chapters must be compressed within a few months. But more probably the common view is right which puts Paul's conversion about 33 or 37, and if so, of course the martyrdom preceded that date by a short interval. During the time which had passed the church had grown. Hellenistic Jews had come into it, and there had arisen some strife over the distribution of the poor fund; so seven men, among them Stephen, were chosen to relieve the twelve of this duty.

Stephen's zeal led him into prominence at once. Both in his work among the people and in his public disputations with enemies of the new faith he manifested power. Consequently he was a mark for the hatred of those who had been won over by him. False charges were brought against him—charges of blasphemy against Moses and God, of words spoken against the temple and the law. He was brought to trial before the Sanhedrin. And then it was that he delivered his remarkable defense which is of so much interest to us. It is a speech more interesting in its psychological analysis than most others in the Bible.

This speech (7:2-53) reveals Stephen's character—that of an impetuous man, who started out to defend himself, but soon became so absorbed in the history he was narrating that the purpose with which he began was abandoned, and he developed step by step a terrible indictment against the Jewish race, culminating in the bitter words that brought down upon him the fatal wrath of his hearers (vs. 51-53). One reading the address for the first time will scarcely grasp its purpose; the various historical events seem to converge to no particular point. The reason for this is the Stephen's purpose changed even while he was speaking.

The Argument.
He had begun charged with speaking blasphemous words against the temple and the law—that is, with a general rebellion against the whole spirit of Judaism. He therefore desired to show his accusers that the charge was based on a misapprehension of the place of the Mosaic law in the ancient history of the people. It was commonly supposed that the law, the system of Moses, was to be credited with most of the national blessings. He would show that these blessings had come by the free grace of God, who merely used Moses and the law for his own ends; that he had gone a little way in the recital of the historical facts which illustrated this sovereignty of God over the law, when another thought struck him—the uniformity with which the Jews had rejected the gracious offers of God and refused to hearken to his prophets. He proceeded with the address this thought grew upon him until it entirely crowded out the motive of self-defense. As he watched the faces of his judges he saw from the first that there was no hope for him, and he abandoned the attempt at defense and launched out into invective. It was not he, it was his accusers who were breakers of the law. Not he, but they had in reality dishonored God by resisting his Holy Spirit and murdering his Son.

Such a speech of course sealed Stephen's fate. Such was the rage of the men who were sitting in judgment upon him that they forgot all the dignity of their position and gnashed their teeth in wild anger. They were beside themselves with hatred of this man who dared to reiterate this old charge that they, the nation's leaders, had committed the unpardonable crime of slaying the nation's Messiah. Stephen, of course, had no hope of acquittal after his address took the turn it did. So he said a few words of accusation to his judges. He was prepared for death. Up to this time, so far as we know, no Christian disciple—save, indeed, John the Baptist—had suffered death for the name of Christ. But now the crisis had been reached—the first struggle to the death between the old and the new religion. Stephen was willing. He already beheld the Son of man standing on the right hand of God.

A Lynching.
Of the scene that followed it can only be said that the fury of a mob changes little from age to age. Stephen might be stoned to-day if he were to preach in some parts of the civilized world, some doctrines that are particularly hated. His man nature has a streak of cruelty that has not even yet been entirely evolved away. Among the Jews of Stephen's time such a fierce outbreak as led to the death of Jesus and the death of Stephen was easily evoked. A blow to national pride and vanity, an attack on cherished traditions, was sufficient to arouse it. But deeper, far deeper, in the history of any persecution is the principle of conflict between truth and error, between light and darkness, between God and evil. Truth has seldom made its way in the world peacefully. Beginning with the martyrdom of Stephen down to the time of Constantine three centuries there was never a time that Christianity was not fighting for its life. At frequent intervals the disciples were actually in danger of physical harm and death; all the time the doctrines they held were under fire.

Errors and heresies arose by the last third of the first century, against which wise Christian scholars hurled the weapons of truth. Worldliness crept in, and had to be resisted. And so it has ever been, and is to-day. The church that has no contest on hand, nobody and nothing to fight, no enemies anywhere, is hardly a church that is faithful to its trust. The Christian that finds nothing in the world about him to resist, to condemn, to fight with all his strength, is not a Christian after the apostolic fashion.

And Saul of Tarsus, the young zealot, deeply learned in Jewish lore, "was counting unto" Stephen's death. All his life the great apostle to the Gentiles remembered that terrible scene of the stoning, and his part in it. It made him humble, repentant, amazed at his own blindness, grateful for the wonderful change that had come upon him. So, in a way, the death of one good man gave rise to the beginning of the new life of another great servant of God.

Next Lesson—"The Stoning of Stephen," Acts 7:51-8:2.

A Striver to Be Complacent.
Pay—How do you like my new gown?
May—It's very pretty.
"Do you really think so?"
"Yes, indeed; I was just crazy to get one like it when they came into fashion two years ago."—Philadelphia Record.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, FEB. 20, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Democrats keep hopping up and declaring that the Tariff is the mother of the trusts. Now the Sugar Trust is clamoring for the removal of the tariff on sugar. Don't it beat thunder that the Sugar Trust wants Congress to kill its mammy?—Yellow Jacket.

The relations between employers and employed are becoming steadily more agreeable and satisfactory. The great Pennsylvania Railroad has decided to raise the wages of thousands of its men, and other corporations are displaying similar liberality toward those who work for them. This is an era of generosity as well as of prosperity in this republic.—New York Tribune.

The wage workers and the farmers are interested in the continued maintenance of Protection more than any other classes of the community. We look to them to make selfish interests go the rear when a new Congress is to be elected. We have ourselves no fear of the result. The Protective policy has passed unharmed through many trials. The people are behind it.—Exchange.

The German Tariff bill is likely to be amended not a little before its final passage, but the amendments are all of a character to please the agrarians. The bill was framed originally for the benefit of the big landowners, and it will be passed for their benefit. A few crumbs will be thrown to the industrial classes, but the help extended to them will be of small consequence, notwithstanding that they certainly need help.—Troy Times.

There is no general demand for tariff changes. The country is prosperous, labor is everywhere employed at high wages, capital is being invested with profit to the capitalist and benefit to the country. What the people want is to be let alone, so far as tariff tinkering is concerned. Tariff changes by reciprocity treaties or by any other method, unsettles business and disturbs industrial and agricultural interests. It is a mighty good time to let well enough alone, and just give the people a chance to enjoy the prosperity with which the country is blessed.—Riverside California Press.

The British had two officers and ten men killed, and several officers and more than 40 men wounded near the Klipp river, south of Johannesburg. One hundred and fifty mounted infantrymen surrounded a farmhouse where they suspected Boers were in hiding. A single Boer broke away from the house and the British started to pursue him. The Boer climbed a kopje, the British following. Immediately a heavy fire was opened upon them from three sides. The British found themselves in a trap, and in a position where they were unable to make any defense. Eight of the officers defended the ridge with carbines and revolvers until they were overpowered. The killed included Maj. McDowell, commander of the British force.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, on Thursday, heard representatives of leading manufacturers and business houses, on the advisability of adopting the metric system of weights and measures. Among those heard were Professor Elihu Thompson, of the General Electric Company; Henry Troemer, an extensive manufacturer; Dr. A. E. Kimberly, consulting engineer, of Philadelphia; and Professor W. W. Croshy, of the Lowell School of Technology. The sentiment was favorable to the adoption of the metric system. The committee has secured the judgment of scientists on this subject, and is now seeking to learn whether the practical world will approve a change.

A farmer doesn't stop cultivating his fields because he gets a good crop from them one year. The consequences are too well known if he did. But he keeps on cultivating with a more energetic spirit than ever, year after year, harrowing, pulverizing and trying every conceivable way to get the best returns from the soil. Many advertisers follow this same plan in regard to their business. When they have a slow trade at certain seasons of the year, they keep on plowing away through the newspapers and are bound to let the people know what's going on in the mercantile line. These are the ones that you never hear say that advertising doesn't pay.—Ex.

The Cuban sugar planters prospered under the stiff exactions of the Spaniards. In the way of duties and were able to pay a round duty for the privilege of entering our markets. There is no reason why they should not get along as well under existing conditions as they did formerly, and they will. The truth of the matter is that the sentimental plea has not been invoked to help the people of Cuba, but to assist the Sugar Trust and people connected with it who have made preparations for controlling the plantations in the islands in the event of the reciprocity scheme proving successful. Havemeyer virtually announced this intention when he declared that Congress would remove the duty from Cuban sugar, and confessed that the assessment of several millions on sugar stocks was levied to carry out the plot.—San Francisco Chronicle.

If sentiment and not reason is to control, let our feeling go out to our own people. He that provideth not for his own, is worse than an infidel. The Cubans in past years have been as prosperous as other foreign sugar producers. They have for years contended against bounty-aided beet sugar. This much we have already done for them, that we have met the bounty by a countervailing duty. They do not need that bounty in the United States. They compete here on even terms with other unaided foreign producers. And if, with that advantage and cheap freights, quick time to a great market and cheap labor the Cubans can not live on their rich soil, we are sorry for them, but object to supporting them and especially to driving our own people out of the sugar business for their benefit and that of the refining trust.—San Francisco Chronicle.

President Schwab reports in an interview in New York that he found foreigners everywhere all but stunned into insensibility by the mammoth operations of that megathran of consolidated, allied and combined industries, all under one canvas, with Mr. Schwab as whip cracker, the steel trust. But we reserve our wonder for the fact that the domestic demand of the country for steel in its various forms is now actually beyond the increased facilities of the steel combine and all the lesser corporations to supply. With more steel and iron produced than ever before, it is stated as a fact that one railway that wished to place a large order for steel rails was compelled to go abroad for the contract. Everywhere building is delayed for lack of structural iron, the demand far out-running the supply. It is estimated that Michigan and Wisconsin will furnish 25,000,000 tons of the raw material to go forward by boat to the lower lake ports; but there again comes another difficulty of too much prosperity—the railways cannot take all of this immense load to the furnaces, or even keep the furnaces supplied with coke. And this is in spite of the fact that orders for new cars have gone forward in a flood. It is a good time to put away scold against a rainy day. Times will never be better.—Det. Journal.

The country will welcome the proposed reduction and removal of the special war taxes as a step in the right direction. Taxes of the most onerous character—namely, direct taxes—amounting to about \$80,000,000 a year are to be abolished by the repeal of the act of June 13, 1898, and the amending act of March 2, 1902. Originally imposed as a means of providing revenue to meet the extraordinary expense involved in the war with Spain, these taxes have been borne with patience so long as the need was apparent. That need has long since disappeared, and we have been piling up a surplus far beyond the requirements of current expenditure, a surplus which drew from the channels of trade, commerce and industry a vast sum of money to be locked up and hoarded in the Treasury. The bill reported January 31, 1902, by Mr. Payne, chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, contemplates that on and after July 1, 1902, a large proportion of these taxes shall cease to be levied and collected, leaving the Government's needs to be supplied through the ordinary channels of customs and internal revenue collections. The bill as reported by the Ways and Means Committee provides for the reduction of the tax on beer and other malt liquors from \$1.00 to \$1 per barrel, repeals entirely section 2 and with it all direct taxes on banks, brokers, places of amusement, circuses, bowling alleys, billiard tables; reduces the tax on chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco and snuff from 12 cents to 6 cents per pound; repeals sections 6, 12, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, and thus abolishes stamp taxes on a number of articles and transactions; and also repeals the tax of 10 cents a pound on tea, this repeal to take effect January 1, 1903.

ADVERTISERS or others who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 15 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

A Great Reduction Sale!

We have concluded to add another line of goods to our well established business, and therefore we are compelled to reduce our stock to make room for our new department. The prices below and a call at our store to examine our stock will convince you of what we say as being a fact.

Dry Goods.		Ladies' \$1.25 fur trimmed felt Slippers, for - 1.00	
6c and 7c Sheetings for	.05 yd.	Ladies' \$1.50 fur trimmed felt Slippers for - 1.12 1/2	
8c Sheetings for	.06 yd.	Ladies' 75c Slippers, for - .80	
Fine Blacked Cottons.	.07 yd.	Children's and Misses' Slippers for 40c and - 50c	
All our 6c and 7c Prints.	.05 yd.	Men's and Woman's felt house Slippers, for 45c and - 50c	
All our Gingham, .05 yd.		We call special attention to our line of Ladies' and Children's Shoes. We can save you from 25 to 50 per cent on them.	
10c and 12c Percales, .08 yd.		We have no space to mention our Gentlemen's Shoes, but we will sell them all in like proportions. This sale commences January the 2d, and last until Feb. 25. No goods will be reserved.	
German Blue Prints, regular price 10c, for - .08 yd.		Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods.	
5c and 6c Outing Flannel, White and Colored, .04 yd.		As all our goods are marked in plain figures, we will give 25 per cent off on all Men's, Youth's, Boys and Children's Clothing, Overcoats and Reefers.	
8c Outing Flannel, White and Colored, for - .06 yd.		Gray mixed 25c Underwear for 19c, or 35c a suit.	
All our 10c Outing Flannel, for - .07 yd.		Heavy 50c fleece lined Underwear for 35c.	
4c Crash Toweling, for - .02 1/2 yd.		Genuine silk fleeced Underwear, regular price \$2.50, suit for \$1.75.	
5c do do do - .03 1/2 yd.		All wool Camel's Hair, regular price \$2.50, for \$1.75.	
Ladies' \$1.25 fleece lined Wrappers, for - .08		Fine all wool ribbed, for \$1.75 a suit, Men's Mackinaws, Duck Coats, and Gloves and Mitts at cost.	
Ladies' \$1.00 fleece lined Wrappers, for - .75		We have a fine selected stock of Men's Pants, prices for all wool from \$1.00 to \$3.50.	
Ladies' heavy fleeced 25c Underwear, for - .10		Boys 75c all wool Knee Pants for 50c.	
Ladies' ex. heavy fleeced 50c Underwear for - .37 1/2		Boys' 50c all wool Knee Pants, 25c.	
Ladies' natural mixed 50c Underwear, for - .37 1/2		Boys' \$1.25 all wool Knee Pants for 89c.	
Children's fleece lined Underwear for - .07 up.		Men's, Ladies' and Children's Rubbers go at cost.	
Boys' 25c fleece lined Underwear, for - .21			
8c Cotton Bats, for - .05			
12 1/2 Cotton Bats, for - .10			
Shoes.			
Men's rubber lined Felt Shoes \$1.00 1/2			
Men's rubber sole and heel \$2.50 Felt Shoes for - 2.10			
Ladies' fine fleece lined \$1.75 shoes for - 1.25			
Ladies' \$2.00 fleece lined Kangaroo shoes for - 1.50			
Ladies' \$2.25 fleece lined Shoes 1.75			
Ladies' high top felt \$2.00 Shoes for - 1.69			
Ladies' \$1.00 fur trimmed felt Slippers for - .75			

Our special line of Ladies' and Children's Capes and Jackets go at cost. This sale is a strictly Cash Sale! All wishing credit must pay full price.

H. JOSEPH.
Originator of Low Prices,
(Opposite Bank.) Grayling, Michigan.

Going Out of Business Sale
—AT—
Blumenthal & Baumgart's



Are you looking for the store where you will be fitted quickly satisfactorily and economically, look this way and you will find it. From 25 to 50 percent off on all Men's, Youth's and Boy's Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

A full line of Corhart Brand, Union-made Men's Working Clothes, at reduced Prices.

Blumenthal & Baumgart, Grayling, Mich.

Commercial agencies report that the cost of living Jan. 1st, of this year was greater by 30 per cent, than it was five years ago. It was 16 per cent less than at the close of the Civil War. The farmers have profited most by the increase, as farm products have risen 90 per cent, dairy and garden products 75 per cent, and meats 30 per cent. Wages have also gone up so the increase in living has not been felt much by the working classes. It has fallen heaviest on salaried classes, clerks and the like, whose income has remained stationary. Notwithstanding the high cost of living, the country is laying by more than ever, as is shown by the increase in saving bank deposits and number of depositors.

The statement by Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, that there will be no modifications of the Dingley tariff, by revision or reciprocity, that will work injury to a single American industry, will doubtless elicit groans from the anti-tariff crowd. Yet Dalzell's announcement is in perfect accord with McKinley's famous Buffalo speech and with Roosevelt's recent message to Congress. McKinley advocated reciprocity on lines that would not impair the "now firmly established" Protective policy, and he supplemented this statement with specific utterances which Roosevelt and Dalzell have closely followed. And even if a Free Trade party should come into power, what a clamor there would be among its own supporters for exemption of their special interests from injurious legislation! The country is prospering more mightily than ever before, and 75 per cent of the demand for weakening the Protective system would melt away if the weakening process should become imminent.—Meadville, Pa. "Tribune Republican."

A Fireman's Close Call.
"I stuck to my engine although every joint ached, and every nerve was racked with pain," writes O. W. Bellamy, a locomotive fireman, of Burlington, Iowa. "I was weak and pale, without any appetite, and run down. As I was about to give up, I got a bottle of Electric Bitters and after taking it I felt as well as I ever did in my life." Weak, sickly, run down people always gain new life, strength and vigor from their use. Try them. Satisfaction guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist. Price 50 cents.

GO TO SALLING, HANSON & CO.
The leading Dealers in
Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Shoes.
—AND—
FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES, Hardware, Tinware, Glassware, Crockery, Hay, Grain, Feed
—AND—
Building Material.
Farmers, call,
and get prices before disposing of your products, and profit thereby
We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint, the peer of all others.

Salling, Hanson & Company,
DEALERS IN
Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

CHINA WARE!
Just received, a new supply of English Porcelain. It is open stock, nice patterns, best of ware, and the prices are in reach of all.
Displayed at
The Furniture Store.

For this Week
For this week we offer:
All our Ladies' Capes and Jackets at 1-3 off.
Ladies' \$1.50 Felt Shoes and Slippers, at \$1.10.
Men's Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers, at 70c per suit.
Men's all wool Pants, worth \$2.00, for \$1.50 per pair.
10 dozen Towels, extra large size, worth 40c a pair, for 25c.
Fast color Shirting, at 40c per yard.
Extra heavy Outing Flannel at 7c per yard.
We are offering Special Bargains in our Shoe Department.

KRAMER BRO'S.
The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants.
Strictly One Price.
The Corner Store. GRAYLING, Mich.

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?
ALL CASES OF
DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE
by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.
HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.
F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:
Baltimore, Md., March 30, 1902.
Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.
About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in that ear entirely.
I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.
I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain
Very truly yours,
F. A. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.
Your treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.
Examination and advice free. **YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME** at a nominal cost.
INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Black Smithing
—AND—
Wood Work!
The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.
HORSE SHOEING
will be given special attention and done scientifically.
Reapers and Mowers.
I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEYE line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines.
Prices right for work or stock.
mar14-1y **DAVID FLAGG.**

MARLIN
INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powders and jacketed bullets in large caliber rifles. A 45 calibre bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that small bore can not always be depended on for. Marlin Model 1895 Repeaters have for "Special Smokeless Steel" barrels. For up-to-date information see our catalog. Mailed for 2 stamps.
THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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Any person having an invention or discovery may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is patentable. Handbooks on Patents, Trademarks, Designs, Copyrights, etc., sent free. Older agents and firms cannot give such advice. Write to MUNN & CO. for up-to-date information see our catalog. Mailed for 2 stamps.
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THE "TOLEDO BLADE,"
TOLEDO, OHIO.

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The Great National Weekly News paper of America. The only Weekly edited expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend than by reading cumbersome columns of dailies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter, written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do or do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, The Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year.
Write for free specimen copy. Address
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Toledo, Ohio

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route"
TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.
LY. GRAYLING. AR. AT MACLENAH.

Mackinaw Express	4:40 P. M.	7:15 P. M.
Mackinaw Exp.	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Way Freight	9:20 A. M.	6:05 P. M.
Accommodation	12:00 P. M.	3:40 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.
DETROIT EXPRESS. AR. AT BAY CITY.
N. Y. Express. 1:40 A. M. 5:15 P. M.
Accommodation. 6:10 A. M. 9:50 A. M.
LEWISTON BRANCH.
Accommodation. 6:30 A. M. Retg. 1:45 P. M.
A. W. CAMPBELL. Local Agent. GEN. PASS. AGENT.

Detroit & Charlevoix R. R. Co.
Time Table No. 2.
Trains run by Nineteenth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

Frederic Accommodation Mixed	Stations.	Alba Accommodation Mixed
5:10 Dep.	Fredric	Arr. 12:05
5:27	Ausable River	
6:42	Muirhead	11:45
	Deward	11:30
5:55	Manistee River	11:22
	Blue Lake Jet.	
	Crinked Lake	11:10
	Blue Lake	
6:00	Squaw Lake	
6:14	Manistee Load	11:14
	Lake Harold	11:58
6:25	Alba	10:50
6:42	Green River	10:35
7:05	Jordan River	10:25
7:10	E. J. & Crossing	10:00
7:30 Arr.	South Arm. Dep.	9:40
P. M.	East Jordan.	A. M.

Trains will not stop where no time is shown. Trains will stop to take on or let off passengers where it is shown.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, FEB. 20, 1902.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

F. L. Michelson was down from Johannesburg to spend Shnday.

Special bargains in the Shoe Department, of Kramer Bros.

Stationary, Tobacco and Cigars, at Jensen's, next to Opera House.

Ladies Cloaks and Jackets at Kramer Bros.

Subscribe and pay for the AVA-LANCHE, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

Don't pass by the going out business sale at Blumenthal & Baumgarts.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Jerome have been taking a week's outing with friends at Saginaw.

The best \$1 Ladies' Wrapper in the market, for only 63 cents, at Blumenthal & Baumgarts.

Chas. Covert has started a new dry line, thinking two might find enough to do in the village.

If you want perfect fitting, Union made Clothing, Blumenthal & Baumgarts, is the place to get it.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

Mr. Gearhart is a talented orator, and is one of the best and most instructive lecturers in the country. Gazette, Hudson, Mich.

Great bargains! not to be found elsewhere, at the store of Blumenthal & Baumgart. Go and see for yourself.

M. Laland has moved out of the hotel, and Mr. Countryman is taking possession. We trust the new host will meet with unqualified success.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

Fred Sleight has bought the house of Mrs. Joseph Patterson, on Okenaw street, and will move in next week. They will have more room.

Mr. O. B. Shook, of Waters, is moving here, and we understand will take a position in the planing mill. He will occupy the house vacated by Fred Sleight.

Mr. Gearhart is an eloquent and forceful speaker and one of the best we ever had.—Granville, O., Times.

At Opera House, Wednesday Evening, Feb. 26th. Admission 25c.

Pros. Atty. Brintonelle, of Montmorency county has resigned and is seeking new pastures. This leaves but one attorney in the county, L. W. Ostrander, of Atlanta.

The lecture, by Mr. Gearhart, was pronounced the finest ever delivered in Cheboygan.—Cheboygan Democrat. At opera house, Wednesday evening, Feb. 26th. Admission 25c.

Editor Fuller, of the Lewiston Journal, came near losing his home by fire, last week. It was fortunately saved with a probable loss of \$350.00, partially insured.

She was sitting up with a sick man. No professional nurse was she. Simply sitting up with her sick lover, giving him Rocky Mountain Tea. Ask your druggist.

The break in the dam of the Electric Light Co., is so serious, that repairs will not probably be attempted until it thaws out in the spring. The loss is estimated at \$3,000.00, besides the disappointment.

No lecture has ever given a Ludington audience more general and complete satisfaction than Mr. Gearhart's.—Prof. H. T. Blodgett, Chairman. At opera house, Wednesday Evening, Feb. 26th. Admission 25c.

Reader—You will confer a lasting favor, and receive a reward, if you will report the name of dealers trying to sell you a substitute for the Madison Medicine Co's. Rocky Mountain Tea. Ask your druggist.

Mrs. J. S. Jensen had the misfortune to slip on the icy walk near the Presbyterian church, last week, Wednesday evening, and fracture one of her limbs. She is reported comfortable but it is an unwelcome rest.

The sky looks bluer, the sun shines brighter, a feeling of youth creeps over the soul after taking Rocky Mountain Tea made by the Madison Medicine Co. 35 cts. Ask your druggist.

In our report of the Rasmussen fire alarm last week, we gave credit to Mr. Benedict, of Beaver Creek, for getting Hoss Cart No. 1. He is entitled to the praise for he made a gallant run, but we have since learned that John Olson beat him, and had the hose cart hitched to his dray before he arrived. John always gets there, if he is in this part of the village.

A new supply of China Ware just received at the Furniture Store. Read the new Ad.

Bert Mitchell, the last of the band boys that joined Silver Bros. Circus, about a year ago, returned home the beginning of the week.

The thermometer registered 12 degrees below zero Thursday and Friday nights of last week, and 11 below Tuesday night, of this week.

Arthur Brink came down from De-ward, Tuesday evening, to see the kids and get a change of raiment. He seems to like his place, but says it would be more comfortable repairing an engine in a house than out doors.

The City Opera House was crowded again last night to listen to "The Coming Man," by G. A. Gearhart. It was an engaging subject delivered in a masterful way, full of ideals. It was an inspiring and uplifting lecture.—Traverse City Daily Record. At Opera House, Feb. 26th.

Mrs. Joseph Patterson came home last Thursday, accompanied by L. J. Patterson, of the Tawas Herald.—She will remove to Brighton, as soon as her business can be arranged, having already packed and shipped her goods. She will be greatly missed from our society.

The Band Concert last week, was not so well patronized as it deserved. Though some of the musicians were unavoidably absent, yet the music was worth much more than the price of admission. We have one of the best Bands in the State, and our citizens should show their appreciation of it.

The mammoth Sanitarium of the Adventists, at Battle Creek, was destroyed entirely by fire, early Tuesday morning. Loss \$500,000, partly covered by insurance. The 400 guests escaped in their night clothes. Their loss on personal property is estimated at \$200,000.

A drunken hobo was arrested Monday morning by Deputy Sheriff Nolan, at the depot and arraigned before Justice McElroy, whose verdict reads: "Sentence suspended until 2 o'clock p. m., and if then found in town by officers to be brought before me for sentence." Defendant was a harmless nuisance. He left.

R. Hanson was called to John-sonberg, Monday, on account of the death of his brother's wife, Mrs. John Hanson, who moved from here to a farm near that place several years ago. She leaves her husband, one boy four years old, and a pair of twin boys a week old, with many friends to mourn her death. The body will be brought here for burial from the Danish Lutheran Church, at two o'clock, this afternoon.

A sparring match was to be the excitement at Frederic, last Saturday night. Sheriff Owen and under-sheriff Croteau were on hand and allowed it to reach the sixth round, when repeated fouls began to anger the friends of one of the pugilists and it bid fair to end in a general slugging match, when the sheriff quietly ordered the menagerie off, and the referee called it a draw. Scientific sparring for points may do, but slugging will not go down with our officers.

Judge Items.

T. Douglas came up from Grayling Tuesday.

Miss Emily Bishop leaves for her home at Mayevale, Canada, Friday.

Mr. Day is at Detroit, to bring home Mrs. Day, whose health has improved so that she is able to return home.

South Branch Items.

I. H. Richardson went into camp for himself, last Sunday, on sec. 13. He has about 150,000 feet to put in.

Will Schreiber and his sister, Miss Rosa, both of Sigbee, were guests at J. Royce's, Sunday.

Treasurer Funk is busy collecting taxes.

A Funk and D. Hinkley, are working for I. H. Richardson.

F. P. Richardson was in Grayling, last Friday.

Miss Ruth Richardson and Mr. Ora Billman were guests of Miss Minnie Richardson, Sunday.

O. E. Richardson and family, Miss Righead, I. H. Richardson and wife were callers at McNowlan's, Sunday.

Women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs and colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Hoeschees German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dreaded disease from the system. It is not a cure all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get one of Green's Special Al-manches.

The man who whispers down a well, About the goods he has to sell, Will never reap the golden dollars, Like one who climbs a tree and hollers.

We are not up a tree, but we want everyone to know, that our enlarged portraits are the finest in the country. Our stock of Frames is complete. First class photography a specialty. Amateur Supplies for sale.

IMPERIAL ART STUDIO, Grayling, Michigan.

Grange Echoes. Agricultural College, Mich. Feb. 17, 1902.

To the Editor:—The daily press has announced that there is a case of small pox at the Agricultural College. I hope that no one will stay at home from the Round-up Institute at the College, Feb. 25—28, fearing exposure to this disease. A suspected case has been kept in quarantine for four weeks, but there is now not the slightest danger of small pox at the College or in Lansing.

C. D. SMITH, Supt. of Institutes.

Working Overtime: Eight hour laws are ignored by those tireless little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always at work night and day, curing Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, Sick Headache and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel troubles. Easy, pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25 cts at Fournier's drug store.

The wise woman plans her Summer wardrobe now, when the shops are abounding in novelties and the variety of fabric exhibited makes it possible to gratify all tastes. Lacy effects characterize many of the so-called wash fabrics, and some delightful color combinations are shown. An accurate idea of what are to be the favorites of the season may be had in the March Delineator, which shows patterns of the new materials in actual and reduced size and describes the weaves in detail. The same number illustrates the fancy buttons and braids which are to figure conspicuously as dress trimmings.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Has world-wide fame for marvelous cures. It surpasses any other salve, ointment or balm for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Bolls, Sores, Feloons, Ulcers, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands, Skin Eruptions. Indisliable for Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cts, at Fournier's drug store.

Special Notice to our Readers.

This paper is on file at the office of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, 104-108-110 Monroe Street, Chicago, where our readers will be courteously greeted who may care to call upon The Inter Ocean for a tour of inspection and sight-seeing through its magnificent building, in which can be found every mechanical and scientific improvement of the age in connection with the needs of a great newspaper. It is a rare treat to anyone interested in the subject, and should be taken advantage of.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS, Detroit Feb. 18, 1902.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$5.00@5.50; handy butcher's cattle, \$4.50@4.90; common, \$2.75@4.75; canners cows, \$1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders active at \$3.00@4.00.

Milch cows, steady at \$25.00@50.00; calves, active at \$5.00@8.00.

Sheep and lambs, small receipts and high; prime lambs \$5.75@6.00; mixed \$3.75@4.75; culls \$2.00@2.50.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$6.05@6.15; Yorkers \$5.90@6.05; pigs \$5.75@5.85; rough \$5.00@5.75; stags, 4 off; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

Brain-Food Non-sense.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nourishment is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

WANTED—Salesmen, to sell a choice line of nursery stock. Steady work and extra inducements to the right person. All stock guaranteed. Write now for terms, and secure a good situation for the fall and winter. Address The Hawkey Nursery Company, Milwaukee, Wis. oct7-1m

BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART'S

Going out of Business SALE!

The phenomenal sales of the last week only spur us on to greater deeds of bargain-giving. Our prices tell a convincing story, well worthy of your earnest attention.

25 Dozen Ladies Wrappers, made of winter-weight Flannelette and Simpson heavy fast color Prints, made with double yoke and fancy lapels fancy braid on collar and cuff, with wide circular flounce, the best dollar wrapper in the market, reduced to 63c; sizes 32 to 42.

Great reductions throughout the entire store! Everything to wear at lowest prices!

Blumenthal & Baumgart, Grayling, Mich.

The One Price for All Store. Advertisers of Facts.

The Lyre is the name of a bright magazine published at Petoskey, Mich., filled with up-to-date humor. No other publication on earth like it. Original features in every issue and every subscriber gets a handsome Lyre's Diploma. It gives the best and the latest lies. The greatest thing out. Send 50c. for a year. You'll never regret it. Address THE LYRE, Petoskey, Mich.

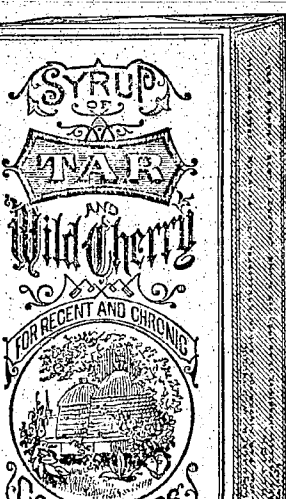
WE SELL

Palacine Oil.

Compradour Teas.
Royal Tiger Coffee.
Fancy Canned Goods.
Flour, Hay and Feed.
BATES & CO.

DON'T BE FOOLED!

Take the genuine, original ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA Made only by Madison Medicine Co., Madison, Wis. It keeps you well. Our trade mark cut on each package. Price, 35 cents. Never sold for less. Accept no substitute. Ask your druggist.



SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
BRONCHITIS,
HOARSENESS,
LOSS OF VOICE,
Irritability of the Larynx and Fauces,
And other Inflamed Conditions of the Lungs and Air Passages.

FOR SALE BY
Lucien Fournier
DRUGGIST,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

MORE HEAT, LESS FUEL.

Barton's Fuel Economizer is being universally adopted to prevent the waste of heat up the chimney and force it to radiate into the room. It increases the heat in the room where the stove is located, and heats one or two additional rooms without additional stoves, labor or expense. It soon saves its cost, \$1.50 or \$5.00 by the reduced amount of fuel used. It is usually substituted for the second length of pipe above the stove, or for any other joint in the pipe. It allows the use of any kind of fuel, including soft coal. It has nicked trimmings. It has no close competitor. Sold by Albert Kraus, dealer in hardware, and Salling, Hanson & Co., general store, Grayling.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT A "HARRISON WAGON," "The Best On Wheels,"

CLIPPER PLOW, or a GALE PLOW, or a HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.) CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE, Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER, Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE, Or Any Style of CARRIAGE, Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office O. PALMER.

OUR Great Reduction SALE!

As the Holidays are over we sell all our Silk, Satin and Woolen Shirt Waists at greatly reduced prices.

We have just received a large line of Men's and Children's Clothing. Our Selz Shoes are known the world over as the best. Try them, they will make your feet glad.

We have Sheetlandless in either Columbia Fishers or Mac-ler's Brand. Give us a call.

Respectfully A. KRAUS & SON. One Price Store.

America's BEST Republican Paper.

Editorially Fearless. Consistently Republican—Always.

News from all parts of the world—Well written, original stories.—Answers to queries on all subjects.—Articles on Health, the Home, new Books, and on work about the Farm and Garden.

The Weekly Inter Ocean.

The INTER OCEAN is a member of the Associated Press and also is the only Western newspaper receiving the combined telegraphic and cable news matter of both the New York Sun and New York World respectively besides daily reports from over 2000 special correspondents throughout the country. No pen can tell more fully why it is the BEST on earth.

\$1.00 per Year \$1.00

52 twelve-page papers, brim full of news from every where, and a perfect feast of special matter.

as when they have nothing to quarrel about.